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Southeast Asia Report

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27 OCTOBER 1986

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AUSTRALIA

MORE COMPENSATION FOR NUCLEAR TEST VICTIMS

BK170304 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The federal government has decided to extend compensation eligibility to aborigines and others who were exposed to British nuclear tests in Australia. Aborigines and nongovernment employees will be able to claim compensation under the government's Employees Compensation Act for the effects of the tests which were conducted in South and Western Australia in the 1950's and '60's.

Radio Australia's national affairs reporter, Tony Hill, says the decision is the first major response by the federal government to the recommendations of a royal commission into the British tests.

[Begin recording] [Hill] The minister for resources and energy, Senator Evans, told parliament that aborigines and graziers who may have been exposed to the black mist from one of the tests and construction workers at the test sites would be among those eligible to claim compensation. The government has decided to carry out at least six studies over the next 2 years to find the best way to clean up radioactivity from the test sites and it is seeking to recover half the estimated cost of the studies of \$3.4 million [Australian dollars] from Britain. It is maintaining its position that Britain has the legal and moral responsibility for the cost of the cleanup itself, but would continue to defer settlement of the issue.

Senator Evans said although eligibility for compensation had now been extended, United Nations figures on radiation indicated a very low level of likely cancers.

[Evans] On this basis of the very low level of radiation to which some 15,000 Australians, including Commonwealth employees, non-Commonwealth employees, and aborigines may have been exposed during the tests there is a risk of only one or two cancer cases in excess of normal population incidence. [end recording]

/7358

CSO: 4200/36

AUSTRALIA

LABOR EXECUTIVE INTERVENES IN SENATE TICKET ROW

BK210919 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The National Executive of the Australian Labor Party has overturned the decision by the Victoria branch of the party to dump Senate leader, Senator John Button, from the top spot on the Labor Senate ticket. The ticket is the order in which a party's preferred candidates are listed on voting cards during a general election.

Within hours of the Victorian decision to replace Senator Button with a prominent trade unionist, Mr John Halfpenny, the National Executive conducted a ballot by telex resolving the change of order. The national secretary of the ALP, Mr (Bob McMillan), says although all votes were not yet being received, an absolute majority of the executive has voted in favor of Senator Button's reinstatement to the No. 1 position.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says the National Executive had prepared for the action at a meeting in Sydney earlier this month. Mr (McMillan) says he had discussions today with representatives of the Victorian branch and Mr Halfpenny. He says there was no alternative but for the National Executive to put the matter to rest.

Senator Button has refused to comment on the developments except to say that it was an internal matter for the party.

Earlier, Mr Halfpenny warned the National Executive against intervening in the affairs of the Victorian branch.

[Begin Halfpenny recording] If the National Executive moved in wielding (the back of the) political axe, I think that will create considerable uproar, considerable dissension, and it could do irreparable damage within the labor movement in Victoria. That is totally undesirable. [end recording]

/7358

CSO: 4200/36

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

PERMISSION TO VISIT EAST TIMOR--Parliamentarians from both Australia and Britain have called on Indonesia to allow a joint delegation to visit East Timor next January to assess the human rights situation there. Letters have been jointly delivered to Indonesian embassies in Canberra and London from members of parliamentary human rights groups in Australia and Britain asking for approval for the visit. The parliamentary groups represent members from all political parties in the two national Parliaments who are concerned about continuing reports of human rights violations in the Indonesian province. The Australian spokesman for both groups, Labor MP Robert Tickner, says the human rights body, Amnesty International, had received reports of torture, arbitrary arrests, and unfair detention in the last 12 months as well as unfair trials for political prisoners and severe restrictions throughout East Timor. He said the proposed delegation from the parliamentary human rights groups would undertake an accurate and impartial assessment of the situation. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 86 BK] /7358

THAI ROLE IN GATT TALKS--Thailand has been lauded for its major role in the establishment of the 14 fair trading nations group known as the Cairns Group. The praise came from Australian Minister for Trade John Dawkins who stopped over in Bangkok on Saturday [27 September] night on his way home from GATT talks in Punta Del Este, Uruguay. Mr Dawkins said the solidarity of the group--including Thailand--which met in the Australian resort of Cairns before the GATT talks, had been a major factor in the successful outcome in Punta Del Este. The Australian trade minister said Thailand had hosted the meeting of officials at Phatthaya which led to the ministerial meeting in Cairns. Deputy Commerce Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan had later joined him in Tokyo where he presented the result of the Cairns meeting to the Japanese Government. Mr Dawkins said that without the support of Thailand, the Cairns meet would not have been possible, and that without the lobbying of Thai representatives the Cairns Group would not have been able to present a united case in Punta Del Este. He also said that he hoped to visit Thailand in the near future in an official capacity. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86 BK] /7358

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED OVER NUCLEAR WEAPONS ISSUE--The Australian Democrats have accused the government of forcing a senior naval officer to lie about the presence of nuclear weapons in visiting allied warships. Rear Admiral David Martin said on television it was inevitable some of the ships visiting Sydney next week as part of the navy's 75th anniversary would be carrying nuclear

weapons. However, afterwards he apologized, saying he meant to say it was not inevitable. The government played down the comments in Parliament and the acting foreign minister, Senator Evans, dismissed them as a slip of the tongue. The Australian Democrats' environment spokesman, Senator Sanders, refused to accept the government's explanation. He said Rear Admiral Martin had become the focus of government criticism for making an honest and factual statement. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /7358

SPACE BOARD--The Federal government has set up an Australian Space Board to manage Australia's national space programs. The program is to encourage greater involvement by Australian industry in space research and development. The government decision to adopt a space policy follows a report recommending a space program by the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences. Industry and Technology Minister Senator Hutton and Science Minister Mr Jones say Australia's geographic position, size, and natural resources guarantee it will be a major user of space technology. The ministers say the program provides Australia with an opportunity to develop a local industry with potentials of sale in the world market. Areas likely to be studied under the space program include the development and manufacture of satellites, space vehicles, ground stations, and satellite tracking and control services. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK]

TIMOR SEA OIL--Australia's biggest company, BHP [Broken Hill Proprietary], has reported the biggest flow from an oil exploration well in Australian history. The flow, nearly 10,000 barrels a day, was from the (Chalice-3) well--600 kilometers west of Darwin in the Timor Sea. The new strike surpasses by more than 600 barrels a day the flow recorded at the (Chalice-2A) well earlier this year. BHP's public affairs manager, Mr Don Norton, says commercial production of the field could be under way by 1988. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Sep 86 BK] /7358

CSO: 4200/36

BURMA

VOPB COMPREHENSIVE BATTLE REPORT FOR NORTHEAST

BK041248 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The comprehensive battle report follows for battles fought by People's Army units in the Burma Communist Party's Northeast Military Region for the 6 months January to June 1986:

During this 6 month period, People's Army units fought 143 battles against the enemy, resulting in 318 enemy killed, 219 wounded, and 2 taken prisoner. Thus, a total of 539 enemy soldiers were put out of action.

Furthermore, 46 assorted weapons and 7,658 rounds of assorted ammunition were seized.

/7358

CSO: 4211/1

BURMA

BRIEFS

WRITERS DELEGATION TO PRC--Under the bilateral cultural exchange program, a Burmese writers delegation headed by U Win Pe, director general of the National Archives Department, and with members U Than Hlaing, divisional head of the Education Department of the Burma Socialist Program Party headquarters; U Khin Swe, editor-in-charge of LOKTHA, the journal of the Workers Organization Central Body; U Mya T, editor-in-chief of the MYAWADI magazine, News and Periodicals Corporation; U Khin Maung Tun, deputy chief of police of Sagaing Division People's Police Force; and U Myo That, additional director of Sarpay Beikman Printing House, printing and publishing corporation, left Rangoon by air for the People's Republic of China at 1250 today. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Sep 86 BK] /7358

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS--The visiting Chinese Communist Youth League delegation headed by Mr Li Keqiang, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, left Burma by air at 0745 today. The delegation was seen off at Rangoon Airport by U Hla Tun, secretary of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC]; U Kyaw San, LYCOC joint secretary; U M. Zau Nan, LYCOC member; and Mr (Hu Chenho), charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy, and staff members of the PRC Embassy. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Sep 86 BK] /7358

TELEVISION DELEGATION TO CHINA--A 4-member broadcasting and television delegation headed by U Taik Soe, deputy minister of information, left Rangoon for the PRC by air at 1300 today. The delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture; U Than Maung, deputy minister of culture; Madame Chen Baoliu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Burma; and heads of departments concerned. Deputy Minister U Taik Soe was accompanied by U Aung Kyi, director of broadcasting; U Maung Maung Sint, deputy director of planning; U Khin Maung Nyein, assistant director of television; and U Tin Nyunt, assistant engineer. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Sep 86 BK] /7358

CHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A Chinese Communist Youth League delegation headed by Mr Li Keqiang, secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, flew into Rangoon at noon today. The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon Airport by U Hla Tun, secretary of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC]; U Kyaw San, LYCOC joint secretary; U M. Zau Nan,

LYCOC member; U Kyaw Myint, director general of the Higher Education Department; U Saw Tun, director of foreign studies of the Higher Education Department; Madam Chen Baoliu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Burma; and responsible officials. The Chinese delegation headed by Mr Li Keqiang comprises four members and will stay in Burma until 25 September. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Sep 86 BK] /7358

PRC DELEGATION MEETS MINISTER--The visiting PRC youth delegation headed by Mr Li Keqiang, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, visited the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC] headquarters on Strand Road at 0900 today and called on U Kyaw Nyein, minister of education and LYCOC chairman. Also present at the meeting were Dr Maung Di, deputy minister of education and LYCOC vice chairman; U Hla Tun, LYCOC secretary; U Kyaw San and U Win Maung; LYCOC joint secretaries; and U M. Zau Nan, member of the LYCOC. In the afternoon, the PRC youth delegation members held talks with LYCOC permanent members headed by U Hla Tun, LYCOC secretary. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Sep 86 BK] /7358

CSO: 4211/1

INDONESIA

MP VIEWS OVERSEAS CHINESE THREAT TO COUNTRY

BK030340 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 22 Sep 86 pp 6,7

[H.M. Amin Iskandar article: "The Role of Huakiau in Indonesia"]

[Text] While some people overseas are trying to impose their idea on us that the PRC is formulating a "development pattern" for all Asian countries, including Indonesia, some people representing the Huakiau [overseas Chinese] in this country have recently tried to show us what we should and should not do. As an example, some of these people have criticized our bold plan to change the demographical structure of our country. What I am referring to is the voluntary transmigration programs for Japanese families to resettlement locations in Central and South Sumatera as well as Sulawesi.

Such transmigration programs will obviously help spread the knowledge and understanding of our Pancasila state ideology, political concepts, and social values. According to Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani, transmigration programs will strengthen not only national defense and security, but also national resilience and vitality.

Their criticisms of our transmigration programs have shown that they put their business interests above our national interests. They are trying to convince us that such a policy was once practiced in the PRC and doomed to failure. They said that our transmigration programs are nothing but an effort to create "people's communes" by sending young people to isolated areas. Their opposition to the transmigration programs is actually a new method to attain their unsuccessful efforts in 1965.

The government has earmarked some \$3 billion to finance the said transmigration programs. These Huakiau are aware that if such a huge amount is spent to develop central and south Sumatera, they will not be able to get a share of the economic pie. Therefore, they proposed that the state funds be spent in Java in form of "land reform" and family planning programs. As their position in Java is very strong, it goes without saying that if the government approves their proposal, they will get a lion's share of the economic pie. Another consequence we will face, if their proposal is accepted, is that our economic situation will certainly be getting worse and worse.

In fact, these Huakiau have not only criticized the transmigration programs and proposed alternative programs, they have also created obstacles in the implementation of our transmigration programs.

President Suharto once said that each Indonesian citizen must be ready to safeguard national unity. Who is actually threatening our national unity?

In a survey conducted last year, 28.8 percent of the respondents cited the PRC as the main threat to the country in the future. We believe that such an opinion is based on the fact that the PRC already has a "fifth column" in the country, who is well organized, highly disciplined, and financially powerful, namely the majority of Huakiau currently residing in Indonesia. Another recent noteworthy trend is the growth of ties between some of these Huakiau with the PRC. These people are now acting more in the interests of the PRC.

We must bear in mind President Suharto's warnings that this year we are facing serious difficulties in our development efforts. Are these Huakiau really willing to work together with us to overcome these difficulties? The 22 June 1978 issue of THE SWISS REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS wrote: "Wherever in the world Huakiau exist, they always create enormous economic damage through their illegal business including narcotics trade, smuggling, and tax evasion. The capital investment of Huakiau always move from one place to another, from Jakarta to Hong Kong, San Francisco, Amsterdam, and Paris. They are experts at manipulating foreign currency rates, reaping huge profits through export-import business, and converting cash into diamonds and gold, which is easily transportable. It is no surprise to hear that certain Huakiau businessmen are under constant surveillance by the authorities."

Recently, a business scandal broke out involving Tan Koon Swan, the chairman of the Malaysian Chinese Association, who is well known in Indonesia. He was accused of committing a criminal breach of trust in Singapore. Some Indonesian Huakiau are known to have committed similar offenses. It is true that we do not know much about these things because even the authorities find it difficult to trace the movement of their capital.

Their commercial and financial power have indeed enabled them to build protective walls around their business empire and even if the authorities succeed in penetrating the walls, the officials will usually be unable to understand the deceitful system of accounting. Law enforcement officials in this country have indeed been unable to expose dishonest and illegal manipulation of capital.

Huakiau control about 80 percent of trade in this country and monopolize banking and financial businesses. As for the total wealth of the Indonesian Huakiau, we can only make guesses. As a comparison, among the 5 million Chinese population of Hong Kong, about 1,500 of them, each has more than \$25 million. The number of "ordinary millionaires" in Hong Kong is 100 times more. In our country, there are also many Huakiau millionaires. This explains why Huakiau community is a major participant in our economic activities.

We sometimes have the impression that while a group of Huakiau invest their capital, another group will grab and pocket it. Our vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah, when he was still chairman of the National Audit Agency, once commented that some 30 to 40 percent of state expenditures simply "evaporated."

When our country was experiencing an unprecedented economic boom through the oil and gas revenue which constituted 60 percent of the state income several years ago, we were not strongly affected by the "evaporation" of the state budget. But now when the oil revenue has declined, we should not sit idly to see our property being robbed. We must, therefore, carefully monitor the entry of illegal immigrants from mainland China into our country.

Those who are actively engaged in assisting these illegal immigrants are residing in Singapore and Malaysia. United by a common interest, these people periodically hold meetings to discuss problems faced by Indonesian Huakiau. They have joint business corporations and hold special training courses for their cadres, who will be sent to Indonesia to expand their business empires.

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CSO: 4213/3

INDONESIA

TEMPO INTERVIEWS LIEUTENANT GENERAL TRIANTORO

BK231615 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 20 Sep 86 pp 20, 21

["Excerpts" of interview with Lieutenant General Bambang Triantoro, assistant to the armed forces commander in charge of sociopolitical affairs by TEMPO Correspondent A. Luqman--place and date not given]

[Text] [Luqman] What do you think of the political temperature on the eve of the 1987 general elections?

[Triantoro] We are quite confident that the upcoming general elections will bring no untoward incidents. This optimism is based on the statistical figures of security disturbances. While it is true that the nature of disturbances has given rise to concern, its frequency has not yet affected national stability. This is especially true when we look at the security situation in neighboring countries. At the recent meeting of armed forces commanders, internal security was also discussed and we believe that there are no frightening scenarios.

[Luqman] So, the political temperature has not risen?

[Triantoro] As far as the political situation is concerned, we are quite happy with the present situation. Even if there are follow-up excesses as a reaction to the political system we have developed thus far, I believe they are quite normal. It is true that people cannot easily accept any change. However, it has been a long time since we experienced serious upheavals which affected the nation and country and undermined our development efforts.

Therefore, based on the absence of such upheavals in our country for such a long time, we can say that the majority of our people have accepted the existing political system. While it is true that there are still some excesses, we believe they can be settled in time.

[Luqman] If the political situation is normal, would you call it a dynamic normalcy?

[Triantoro] My answer to this question will be indirect. In my opinion, if we do not involve some members of the public in a discussion about development, they will feel insulted. Having gone through four 5-Year Development Plans, these people have reached a level of awareness in which they believe they must

have a role to play in national development, even though their role was just opening their mouths to say a few things. We believe they feel insulted if they are deprived of opportunities to contribute something in development.

Therefore, we want not only stability, but also a dynamic stability. We will continue to make changes, but without abandoning stability. In other words, there is no need for us to take revolutionary measures because we want changes without rocking the boat. Any change must be based on common desire, not the desire of a certain group of people who want to impose their desire on the majority. If there are people who are dissatisfied with the present system, they have their right to be so.

[Luqman] Who are they?

[Triantoro] We do not adopt a confrontational attitude toward them, but the fact is these people do exist. We also consider their existence as normal.

[Luqman] Don't you think it is "dangerous" if Golkar [Functional Group] becomes too dominant a force?

[Triantoro] If Golkar continues to implement national development and safeguard national stability--despite its absolute victory--I do not think it is a dangerous thing.

[Luqman] But, don't you agree that a monolithic power tends to be corrupted?

[Triantoro] In this world, is there really a monolithic power? Can a combined force be really united into a single entity?

[Luqman] Are you concerned over the fact that if Golkar becomes very strong, it will give rise to factionalism within itself?

[Triantoro] Theoretically speaking, it may happen. If a group no longer sees a worthy adversary, it will try to find one within. Where is the really monolithic power?

[Luqman] Golkar has targetted to capture 70 percent of the votes in the upcoming elections. Does ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] have any desire to check Golkar's victory march and help promote the growth of other sociopolitical forces instead?

[Triantoro] We have done that and we believe that the other two political parties still have a role to play in the future. Golkar will not obstruct their growth and facts have proved it. If not, what is the use of the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] and the United Development Party [PPP] taking the trouble of selecting their election candidates? We believe that some members of the public are sympathetic to the two parties. As to how many votes they will get, this is something that you cannot predict.

[Luqman] After all sociopolitical groups in the country have adopted Pancasila as their sole principle, don't you think it is better for ABRI to support all these groups, instead of only Golkar? This means that, for instance, giving a chance to retired armed forces personnel to join political groups other than Golkar.

[Triantoro] Have you ever heard ABRI prohibiting its retired personnel from joining political parties other than Golkar?

[Luqman] Isn't it true that these retired personnel always join the Pepabri [Association of Retired Armed Forces Personnel] and the Pepabri normally channels its political aspirations through Golkar....

[Triantoro] That was in the past. The latest regulation stipulates that Pepabri is not affiliated to Golkar. Now, the membership of political parties is on individual basis and ABRI never issues any regulation prohibiting its retired personnel from joining political parties.

People tend to join any political part that has a better performance than the others. Maybe this is the scenario that people think: Because the PPP is now in disarray, some PPP members from the Nahdlatul Ulama [NU] group will leave and join Golkar. This is a conclusion based on general assumptions which are not necessarily correct. If he remains an NU member and still believes in the PPP's objectives and programs, he will also remain a PPP member. It is not his business now that UN has disassociated itself from the PPP. He has the full right to make decisions on this matter.

[Luqman] The armed forces commander [General Murdani] says that people have new hopes for the PDI. Isn't this an indication to show that no election contestant should capture an overwhelming majority?

[Triantoro] The problem does not lie there. We do not try to prevent any contestant from capturing an overwhelming majority, but we will try to encourage all contestants to play their roles effectively. If they don't, what do they exist for?

This, of course, does not mean a reduction of Golkar voters. If there are three election contestants, we hope all three will play their roles and to be able to play their roles effectively, each one of them must consolidate itself first.

Under the current political system, we have agreed that there are three political organizations which must play their roles. If they face difficulties, we are ready to help, not in increasing their votes, but in making them play their role more effectively. That is as far as we can go.

We will be very unhappy if even one of the three contestants does not play its role properly because that will give a poor image to the political system we have developed. We will not make Golkar win by destroying the PDI and the PPP. Neither will we reduce Golkar votes to increase the PDI and PPP votes. As a legal election contestant, each of them must function properly.

[Luqman] We once heard that after the NU decided to disassociate from the PPP, there were fears that East Java, an NU stronghold, would be a vulnerable spot.

[Triantoro] What we fear is not that an upheaval will take place, but the NU members in the province, who used to vote for the PPP in the past elections, will not vote for any part in the coming elections. If indeed some of them do not exercise their voting right, we will be very unhappy and this may happen if the PPP does not solve its internal problems immediately.

[Luqman] Do you think the current strife within the PPP originates from within, or because of its decision to adopt Pancasila as sole principle?

[Triantoro] Factional infighting, not the adoption of Pancasila as sole principle, is the cause of the strife within the PPP. The majority of PPP members are actually not involved in the strife and people like Sudarji and Naro [PPP chairman] are those who really raise the hues and cries. However, in East Java, the real cause is the impact of the NU members leaving the PPP. These NU members initially wanted to channel their political aspirations through the PPP, but now they are in doubt whether they should even exercise their right to vote. However, it is not certain whether they will vote for another political party.

[Luqman] Why does the ABRI faction in parliament always use strong words in the debates?

[Triantoro] Why is it strange for ABRI to use strong words in the parliament? Other factions may use other ways, for instance by keeping quiet, to attain their goals. However, this may be your personal impression, because some cabinet mechanisms are not for public knowledge. To tell you the truth, please don't think there are no fierce debates in the parliament. Of course we do not throw chairs at each other, but we do exchange angry looks quite often.

The members of ABRI faction certainly do not speak without thinking because ABRI officers are screened carefully before being appointed as MPs. The House of Representatives and the Regional House of Representatives are effective forums to train ABRI cadres with civic missions and in charge of sociopolitical affairs.

[Luqman] Therefore, there is no evidence on the assumption that becoming a member of ABRI parliamentary faction means being exiled?

[Triantoro] It is an assignment, not a place for exiles. It is up to them if some people consider it as a place for exiles.

/7358

CSO: 4213/3

INDONESIA

REPORTAGE ON MALAYSIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Entourage Arrives in Jakarta

BK291548 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, his wife, and entourage arrived in Jakarta today to begin a 5-day visit to Indonesia at the invitation of Indonesian Defense and Security Minister Poniman. On hand to greet them at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Jakarta, were Defense and Security Minister Poniman and Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General L.B. Murdani and their wives.

While in Indonesia, the Malaysian defense minister will call on President Suharto, Defense and Security Minister Poniman, and the Armed Forces Chief General L.B. Murdani. The minister and his entourage will also visit the Nusantara Indonesian Aircraft Industry in Bandung, a naval base in Surabaya, and tourist resorts in Bali.

Minister Calls on Suharto

BK300756 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] President Suharto has said that ASEAN member countries should step up their military strength in an effort to make the Southeast Asian region a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. He said the stronghold that is required does not apply to economic stability alone but it also includes military strength. The head of state made the remark this morning in Jakarta when he received a courtesy call from Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi at the Binagraha presidential office. The Malaysian defense minister was accompanied by Indonesian Defense and Security Minister Poniman.

Following his meeting with President Suharto, Datuk Abdullah told newsmen that the creation of zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in the ASEAN region depends on the military strength of individual ASEAN member countries. He said, in view of that, military cooperation among ASEAN member countries is not aimed at setting up a military pact but at exchanging experience in creating peace in each country. He is of the opinion that it takes time to realize the creation of zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

The Malaysian defense minister is visiting Indonesia for several days at the invitation of Indonesian Defense and Security Minister Poniman.

Departure Reported

BK040858 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The existing good cooperation between the Indonesian and Malaysian armed forces will be developed further. This was stated by Malaysian Minister of Defense Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Badawi yesterday shortly before he left Jakarta after a 5-day visit to Indonesia. He said agreements between the two countries should be further fostered through exchanges of visits. The Malaysian minister of defense described his visit to Indonesia as very important as exchanges of views and mutual understanding between the two nations are expected together to create more concrete relations in an effort to create peace in the Southeast Asian region.

Answering questions on the Malaysian interest to buy Indonesian-made aircraft, Minister Abdullah said that it is true but the purchase is still being considered due to the cutting of budget for the Malaysian Defense Ministry and other ministries.

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CSO: 4213/3

INDONESIA

COUNTRY'S URBANIZATION, POPULATION PROBLEMS VIEWED

BK060426 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT 5 Oct 86

[By Bhimanto Suwastoyo]

[Text] Jakarta, 6 Oct, (AFP)--The Indonesian Government is taking a new view of urbanization as it contemplates the prospect of almost half the population being jammed on Java Island within 14 years.

"It is estimated that the population of Java will reach some 120 million in the year 2000," Population and Environment Minister Emil Salim told reporters at the weekend, citing a former minister's prediction that Java -- a mere seven percent of Indonesia's land surface -- could become "an island city."

Java, where Jakarta is located, currently holds 756 inhabitants per square kilometer (1,890 per square mile). By 2000 it is estimated that this figure will be 907 (2,267 per square mile).

Mr. Salim said President Suharto's government had set a high priority on developing the service sector to provide jobs, while continuing to intensify its family-planning campaign.

In the past five years, the government has been strongly advocating use of various contraceptives such as pills and condoms as well as sterilization and implants as it seeks to get population growth down to below two percent. The current level is 2.32.

Mr. Salim said that the government has also recognized the importance of the service sector for absorbing the millions of job seekers by the year 2000.

The government, seeing urbanization as a natural process difficult to stop, has looked for other "breakthroughs" to help some 1.7 million people joining the labor market each year, he said.

In the past, city authorities have sought to stem the flow of urbanizations by strict and limited issuance of the identify cards needed in the search for work and by limiting the growth of the informal economic sector through frequent raids.

Street vendors and hawkers are the stalwarts of this sector, selling affordable food, goods and services. They abound in the cities and have been the targets of raids and harassment from authorities in the name of law, order and cleanliness.

The minister noted that the potential of this informal sector had been greatly overlooked. He said the sector's would now be considered in planning and that several ministries were working together to develop its full potential.

He cited Yogyakarta, in central Java. Planners there designed downtown commercial sectors where a covered sidewalk could be used by handicraft and garment vendors by day and food and drink sellers by night.

"What small businesses need is space...and city planners will now accommodate the informal sector's need for space," he said.

He said the government also seeks to create several satellite centers on Java, rather than a megalopolis, in an attempt to spread the distribution of the population.

"We will not follow the example of Thailand, where Bangkok has a large population of more than six million while the next largest city has only around 200,000 people," Mr. Salim said.

To this end, the government will continue to develop the necessary infrastructures evenly in cities and their satellite centers, Mr. Salim said.

He said urbanization was mainly a question of employment, and not necessarily something that was encouraged by the availability of better infrastructure and access.

Rapid demographic growth, especially in Java, has caused a scarcity of farm land and related work, causing more people to move to urban areas. In many cases, the unskilled newcomers had trouble getting regular jobs.

The minister pointed out that among the world's 10 most populous cities, two were in Indonesia -- Jakarta with more than seven million and the east Javanese city of Surabaya with six million.

/12624

CSO: 4200/33

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

WINSTON CHOO VISITS SUHARTO--The visiting Singaporean Armed Forces Chief of Staff Major General Winston Choo paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta yesterday. He was accompanied by his Indonesian counterpart, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General L.B. Murdani. General Choo arrived in Jakarta last Saturday [4 Oct] to attend the commemoration of the Indonesian Armed Forces anniversary on October the 5th. He was also decorated with the Yudha Dharma Utama Medal by the Indonesian Government for his good services in stepping up relations between the two countries, especially in the field of armed forces. Later, Indonesian Minister of Security and Defense General Poniman received Major General Winston Choo. The visiting guest and General Poniman agreed to maintain cooperation and good relationship between the two countries in order to further increase understanding and cooperation between the armies of both countries. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Oct 86 BK] /12624

JAPANESE FIRM STRIKES OFFSHORE OIL--Tokyo, 22 Sept. KYODO--Indonesia Petroleum Ltd. of Tokyo has confirmed the existence of natural gas and crude oil in an offshore oil concession off Samarinda in the Indonesian island of Kalimantan. A well in the area is producing 1.16 million cubic meters of natural gas, 2,695 barrels of crude oil and 1,560 barrels of natural gasoline a day, the firm announced Monday. Exploration will be continued to confirm the exact size of gas and oil reserves. The firm said, however, that the first shipment of gas and oil from the area will not arrive in Japan for another two years. Indonesia Petroleum has been exploring the offshore area for oil with Total Indonesia, a subsidiary of the French oil firm, Compagnie Francaise Des Petroles. The gas and oil output will be shared equally by Indonesia Petroleum and Total Indonesia until exploration expenses are recovered. Following that, 80 percent of the output will go to Pertamina, Indonesia's state-run oil corporation, with the rest to be shared equally by Indonesia Petroleum and Total Indonesia. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 22 Sep 86 OW] /12624

RESETTLEMENT IN OUTER ISLANDS--A total of 1,004,119 families or about 5 million people were resettled from Java in various resettlement areas throughout the country from 1 April 1969 to 15 September 1986, Transmigration Minister Martono told scientific meeting in Jakarta on 20 September. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 86 BK] /7358

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--The Investment Coordinating Board has disclosed that foreign investment in the country has amounted to some U.S. \$15.7 billion over the past 19 years. Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, and West European countries are the major investors in the country. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 2 Oct 86 BK] /7358

CSO: 4213/3

LAOS

EDITORIAL CITES SHORTCOMINGS OF CADRE IDEOLOGY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial column: "Past Shortcomings Must Be Improved"]

[Text] Although the people of ethnic groups have scored many achievements and a great victory over the past 10 years, we still have a number of unresolved shortcomings, and we must decide to do our best to improve in the future in order to create a new base for our nation to make progress.

We are advancing to socialism from the lowest starting point in terms of the economy and culture, not only where cadres had no experience in economic and social management but what little they had was always destroyed. National defense is the most serious work, preventing us from focusing on full-scale national construction. This is an objective fact. However, in the subjective aspect we must be prepared to admit our weaknesses and shortcomings and find concrete ways to improve them thoroughly. The most fundamental weakness and shortcoming are that the party's policies have not yet been recognized and deeply understood, thus leading to the other weaknesses. While we are fiercely fighting against the enemy and are engaging in the confusing struggle to solve the problem of "who will win" between the two paths of socialism and capitalism, our party has often emphasized the necessity for us to have a high revolutionary consciousness and to carry out firmly the two strategic duties of national defense and socialist construction. However, there is still a lack of consciousness at certain times and places. Some of our cadres, party members and people do not yet clearly understand the cruel and clever schemes of the enemies, especially psychological warfare.

The search for and encouragement of the hidden capabilities of our nation have not been effective yet because most of the economic construction and management has never been thoroughly understood. In socialist transformation our party always warns us to be watchful of the two leaning positions, leaning toward the right as shown by an irregular work pattern, and leaning to the left as shown by a hasty subjective work style. Although the people in many places have the qualifications, they are reluctant and are not resolute in carrying out socialist transformation in order to set up basic economic and social factors step by step. However, our basic shortcoming in the transformation is subjective ability, where people hurry to become socialists at once without considering the true condition of our country.

We have not yet fought culturally and ideologically against the distortions and the destructive words of the enemies and those bad people in a timely fashion in order to defend the party's policies and the new regime. The education to promote the revolutionary quality of cadres and party members on the idea that the party controls the power has not yet been carried out regularly and with determination. Some cadres and party members still do things only for their own benefit and will implement party policies only when they are beneficial for themselves, their families, and their friends. Or else they only pay lip service to the party plenum, while their actions are the opposite. Also, there has not been promotion and firm cooperation in education, culture, public health, and sports for constructing the new man and the new society.

One thing we should be concerned with is that we have not paid enough attention to the mobilization, training, and organizing of the youth union and youth organization for good quality, knowledge, ability, and health so that they can continue to carry on the work of the revolution.

One widespread weakness of cadres is that they are too lazy to think, learn, or study. Their old ideology is still strong, and they still have their subjective nature. They are satisfied with the existing achievements and experience. They have not yet given attention to fighting against their old-fashioned customs, which has been with and which comes from the natural economic regime, where one only looks for ways to become self-sufficient for oneself regardless of what happens to others. Their understanding of socialism has not yet been deepened and firmed up. Their knowledge and application of the principles of socialist construction, such as economic principles, are still limited. These shortcomings have had a great influence on the implementation of the goals set by our party in the past decade.

During the fierce struggle between the new and the old, the revolutionary and the reactionary, and the progressive and backward, there is a need as never before for the correct ideology. We must dare to accept our weaknesses and shortcomings and struggle together to improve them until we succeed. We should resist the ideology that favors only victory or to live with no confidence in ourselves, to be lazy and unenthusiastic, and which limits the revolutionary spirit of our cadres, party members, and the people. However, the great victories in many things which the entire party, armies, and our people have obtained steadily over the past 10 years are still a firm foundation for us to step forward with confidence, and they make it easier in many ways for us to make the Second 5-Year Plan of the government a reality. The same goes for the emulation to score achievements for the upcoming Fifth Party Congress in the immediate future.

9884/12851
CSO: 4206/142

LAOS

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO VIENTIANE--Recently the French embassy in Laos handed over several pieces of electrical medical equipment for operations and for obstetrics valued at over \$11,400 to the Vientiane Province public health section. The French ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, Mr Marc Menguy, made a speech in handing over the equipment and Mr Thongdam Manivan, Vientiane committee chairman, made a speech to accept it before Professor Vannalet Lasapho, vice minister of public health, Dr Phou Ngeun Douangsithi, provincial administrative committee member and the provincial public health section chief, and a number of high-level cadres. [Text] [Vientiane PARASON in Lao 11 Aug 86 p 1] 9884/12851

SAVANNAKHET TIMBER, EXPLOITATION INCOME--Since the beginning of 1986 the Savannakhet Province Tree-cutting, Distributing, and Manufacturing Company has focused on its work and has carried it out efficiently. In the past 6-month period they were able to cut and manufacture over 10,000 cubic meters of wood. They also distributed over 2,000 cubic meters of lumber and received tens of millions of kip. They put over 12 million kip into the budget in order to boost their production. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Aug 86 p 1] 9884/12851

RICE CROP PROGRESS (KPL)--According to a news source in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, and Agricultural Coops, 85 percent of the wet-rice planting by farmers and agricultural coop members in the grassroots and main production units nationwide has now been completed, for a total of over 400,000 hectares. The provinces emphasizing rice planting are Champassak, Saravane, Bolikhamsai, Khammouan, Vientiane Capital, Vientiane Province, and several mountain provinces. All these provinces have basically succeeded in wet-rice planting. In Savannakhet Province alone, the farmers' wet-rice planting is now 80 percent complete. The irregular rain last month caused a delay in the planting. The wet-rice planting by farmers in each locality throughout the country is expected to be completed prior to 15 August in order to be in time for the season. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 8 Aug 86 pp 4, 5] 9884/12851

CHAMPASSAK YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP (KPL)--All levels of the youth organizations in Champassak Province have now been expanded and improved in both quality and quantity. In the first 6 months of this year 2,603 people have joined the LPR youth union and 517 people have become members of the Lao Youth Organization. Also, all levels of the LPR Youth Union executive committees have opened courses for youth union members and youth organization members on a regular basis. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Aug 86 p A2] 9884/12851

SAVANNAKHET MILITARY RECRUITMENT (KPL)--In the second quarter of 1986, over 800 ethnic youth union members in Champhon District, Sarannakhet Province, and Atsaphangthong District, Oudomsai Province, have awakened and volunteered to serve the nation. They have now been assigned among the ranks of the national defense and security forces and different work sections of the government in order to carry out and fulfill the duty assigned to them with honor. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 5 Aug 86 p A3] 9884/12851

FORESTRY PHOTO INTERPRETATION TRAINING (KPL)--On 1 August the Forest Survey and Allocation Organization closed a successful training course for aerial photo interpretation cadres after having conducted this specialized-subject course for 8 weeks. There were 20 people who attended. The specialized-task cadres were trained in both theory and practice by interpreting aerial photos from geographic maps of the country, making them into forest allocation maps by calculating and assessing them so that each area could be guaranteed 80 percent accuracy. This has become an important factor in the survey of forest natural resources by characterizing into types and by calculating forest area. It also helps all the technical cadres to know the soil condition and other aspects of the environment in order to carry out effectively the wood-felling and manufacturing according to the goals and technical principles. The honor participants during the closing ceremony for the training course were Mr Inkeng Mahavong, party Central Committee member and minister of agricultural, forestry, irrigation, and agricultural coops, along with high-ranking cadres of departments and ministries concerned, including SIDA representatives and experts who provided assistance in this training. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Aug 86 pp A2, 3] 9884/12851

CHAMPASSAK BANK DEPOSITS (KPL)--In the first 6 months of 1986 the cadres, combatants, workers, and people of ethnic groups in Champassak Province gradually deposited over 20 million kip of their families' savings in the bank. Over 7 million kip were from Pakse District, over 4 million kip were from Phon Thong, over 2 million kip were from Pak Song, over a million kip were from Pathoumphon, over a million kip were from Bachiang Chareunsouk, over 900,000 kip were from Sanasomboun, over 800,000 kip were from Champassak, over 100,000 kip were from Soukhouma, over 100,000 kip were from Mounlapamok, and over 100,000 kip were from Meaung Khong. For just the area around the province, the outstanding ones were Lao Industrial Goods and Aviation, the publishing house, the ice production plant, the National Lao Construction Front, and banks and restaurants. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 4 Aug 86 p A1] 9884/12851

VATICAN AID (KPL)--A ceremony was held in Vientiane Capital on 29 July to hand over \$81,000 worth of aid from a Catholic organization to the Lao government. The aid consisted of medical equipment valued at \$74,900 given to the Champassak Provincial Hospital. It was handed over by His Eminence Luigi Di Liegro of the board of directors of the Italian Catholic Caritas Italiana, together with His Eminence Renato Martino, Vatican ambassador on behalf of "Miserio." The World Federation of Catholic Children handed over an electric film reader and also medicine valued at over \$6,000. Professor Vannalet Lasapho, vice minister of public health, represented the LPDR government in accepting the equipment. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 30 Jul 86 p A4] 9884/12851

XIENG KHOUANG ROAD REPAIR (KPL)--Route 7 from downtown Phon Savan District in the Xieng Khouang provincial capital to the Laos-Vietnam border, a distance of 117 km, has been successfully repaired by youth union members from the three districts of Pek, Kham, and Nong Hed in Xieng Khouang Province. The repairs were begun at the end of June. Thousands of youth union members organized themselves to work by hauling dirt to fill the road surface and potholes in places to level it off, and they repaired water drainage areas along with clearing brush along both sides of the road. The purpose is to ensure good communications to help circulation and distribution in all seasons. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 29 Jul 86 pp A5, 6] 9884/12851

PHONG SALY ROAD CONSTRUCTION (KPL)--In the first 6 months of this year Phong Saly Province succeeded in constructing a new road nearly 30 km long. The construction was carried out by the cadres, combatants, government employees, and the people throughout the province according to a plan to expand the communications network for the province. The province divided up the duties for each district to be responsible for each segment of the road which connects Khoa District, Samphan District, Phong Saly District, and Pounsai District. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 14 Aug 86 p A3] 9884/12851

CSO: 4206/142

MALAYSIA

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES CANBERRA'S ASSISTANCE TO SRV

BK011317 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 8

[Editorial: "A Case of Bad Timing"]

[Text] ASEAN is predictably and justifiably concerned over Australia's decision to build a satellite station in Vietnam. It is a decision fraught with difficulties and inconsistencies, given Canberra's declared support for ASEAN and the grouping's stand on the Kampuchean regime. But apart from the decision itself, what other understanding might there be between Australia and Vietnam, and what of the various ramifications that such a choice might entail?

It may be unnecessary for the present to speculate on anything beyond what is already known. So far, precious little has been confirmed. Canberra has said only that the satellite project is based on economic consideration. But money isn't everything. In the field of international relations especially, political considerations are often paramount.

The timing of the Canberra decision is particularly inopportune. It has occurred at a time when countries in the region are moving perceptibly towards helping achieve a new era for Kampuchea and for Indochina. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have only just announced concessions conducive to meeting this objective. It is therefore unfortunate that any country should, by whichever measure, proceed to retard this process by assisting a regime prior to substantive change.

Canberra cannot expect anything less than a firm round of protest from ASEAN. It should have seen this coming, and it must have been prepared for it. The question is: What is Australia's next step?

/12624

CSO: 4200/29

MALAYSIA

PAPER SUPPORTS ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL BAN

BK291400 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Sep 86 p 12

[Editorial: "A Question of Justice"]

[Text] The decision to expel any foreign journalist is not to be taken lightly. The repercussions of such an act can be profoundly far-reaching, as witness the recent experiences of both Singapore and Indonesia. When Singapore expelled a wire-service correspondent several months ago, it was in response to her unsubstantiated allegations that rescuers in the New World Hotel disaster had demanded money from victims of the tragedy. In the Indonesian incident, two Australian correspondents were expelled for alleging corruption in the Suharto family--not only without hard evidence but also in a highly snide and slanderous manner. Nonetheless, the after-effects of such decisions do translate into a widespread view that the host nations had behaved in a manner repressive of open journalism, leading to accusations of Draconian attempts to muzzle or manipulate the media.

Now, with the expulsion of two correspondents for the Asian Wall Street Journal, Malaysia will undoubtedly be faced with similar suspicions. In all honesty, however, such condemnation as may emerge out of this affair could scarcely damage this nation's image any more than the objectionable articles written by the now-exiled reporters and published by their newspaper. In this, the third expulsion of foreign journalists from ASEAN countries this year, Malaysia too is responding to the depredations of an international journalism so opinionated as to be scurrilous--incorporating powerfully negative innuendoes of corruption and mismanagement amongst senior Malaysian politicians, reported as facts but without the backing of evidence, and--worst of all--without any attempt to clarify any such misgivings with the accused parties beforehand. In the best of all possible circumstances, this amounts to unbalanced, incomplete journalism. At worst, such sensationalism casts the integrity of this nation into a woeful disrepute; doing unquantifiable damage to Malaysia's image and dignity.

At a time when questions of the limits to the press freedom are expressed in deliberations over the impending version of the Official Secrets Act, a development such as this could well cast a heavy pall over the efforts of the Malaysian media to prove itself worthy of the trust and responsibility conferred upon it. Foreign journalists who perceive themselves to be above and beyond such responsibilities must realize the grave damage they might do what is, for all journalists,

a vitally important calling. This is not to say that dirty deeds, when discovered, are to be hushed up or ignored. It would be an unworthy journalism that did not speak up on wrongdoing or corruption. However, the gravity of such matters demands that such reporting be absolutely meticulous, and the highest standards of judiciousness and balance be applied to the investigation and publication of such findings.

Only then would the greater good be truly served; and conscientious, responsible journalism be fully rewarded with the freedom it needs to function with dignity, conviction, and pride.

/7358

CS0: 4200/34

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

NEW PETROLEUM COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--Kuala Lumpur, 22 Sep (BERNAMA)--Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Kasitan Gaddam has been appointed the new chairman of the National Petroleum Advisory Council. A Prime Minister's Department statement said Monday that with effect from 11 September, Kasitah had replaced Dr James Onglill, the former justice minister and minister in the Prime Minister's Department, who had held the post since 1 July 1984. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1023 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK] /7358

UMNO YOUTH CHIEF REELECTED--Anwar Ibrahim was elected to a third consecutive term as United Malays National Organization [UMNO] youth chief when he defeated his sole challenger Syed Hamid Albar at the 35th UMNO Youth general assembly in Kuala Lumpur on 17 September. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 1 BK] /7358

TRADE VOLUME WITH JAPAN--Malaysia exported goods worth 9,385.8 million ringgit to Japan in 1985, while its imports from the latter totalled 7,038 million ringgit. The major exports in terms of value were crude petroleum and liquified petroleum gas. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 86 BK] /7358

ECONOMIC FIGURES--Kuala Lumpur, 18 Sep (OANA-BERNAMA)--Malaysia's gross domestic product [GDP] fell 1 percent in constant 1978 prices in 1985, the Statistics Department reported 18 September. In current prices, the GDP fell 2.5 percent. Manufacturing growth fell by 3.8 percent, wholesale and retail trade by 3.1 percent, mining and quarrying by 1.4 percent, and construction by 8.4 percent. Agriculture and livestock grew by 5.4 percent and services by 5.0 percent. Malaysia's per capita gross national product fell to 4,580 ringgit from 4,858 ringgit. Private consumption expenditure growth fell to an annual rate of 0.5 percent. Gross national savings fell to 19.5 billion ringgit in 1985 from 22.8 billion ringgit. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1341 GMT 18 Sep 86 BK] /7358

CONTROL ON IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS--The Ministry of Health has decided to impose control on the importation of food items from certain European countries following the nuclear reactor accident in Chernobyl. The health services director, Datuk Dr (Abdullah Abdul Rakhman), said in a statement on 20 September that the items affected were milk and milk products, foods and vegetables, fish and seafoods, meat and meat products, mineral water, cereals, herbs and herbal

preparations. Samples of these items will be taken at all entry points in the country to ensure they are free of radioactive contamination. The countries involved are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the GDR, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, the FRG, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 86 BK] /7358

SDP LEADER ON OPPOSITION PARTY MERGER--Kuala Lumpur, 3 Oct (BERNAMA)--A new but small opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), will hold its central executive committee (CEC) meeting on 25 Oct to decide whether it should merge with another opposition party, the DAP [Democratic Action Party]. SDP President Adhmad Nor said Friday the proposal was still in the initial stages. "All statements so far on the merger were my own opinions but I feel it is a good move for strengthening the opposition in the country," he said. He said he and several SDP leaders would be meeting with DAP leaders in a day or two to continue discussions on the proposed merger. He said DAP Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang had informed him that they were agreeable to the meeting. The DAP is the country's largest opposition party following the May polls where the SDP fared dismally. Among SDP leaders expected to attend the meeting are Secretary-General Fan Yew Teng, who is said to have problems getting along with Lim. Fan was a former DAP leader who fell out with Lim. On comments that the merger would never go through because of personal differences between Fan and Lim, Ahmad Nor said such a possibility did not worry the party. He was confident the two leaders would lay aside personal feelings in the interest of both parties. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1129 GMT 3 Oct 86 BK] /7358

NAVAL EXERCISE WITH THAILAND--Lumut, Malaysia, 20 Sep (BERNAMA)--A 12-day exercise by the Malaysian and Thai Navies exercise ended at the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) base here Saturday. The exercise, code-named "Thalay Laut VI" was a war game held at the RMN Maritime Tactical Centre (Pustakmer) at this coastal town in northern Perak State. Forty-five RMN and 36 Royal Thai Navy (RTN) personnel took part in the exercise, the sixth in the series. RTN Patrol squadron commander Rear Admiral Stahit Jitsuk in closing the exercise expressed confidence in it being able to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in combined naval operations. The first Thalay Laut exercise was held in August 1980 in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand, while the last one was in Bangkok over 10 days last year. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0843 GMT 20 Sep 86 BK] /7358

BERNAMA FINANCIAL WIRE SERVICE--Kuala Lumpur, 25 Sep (OANA-BERNAMA)--BERNAMA, the national news agency of Malaysia, will launch the BERNAMA-PR [expansion not given] wire on Tuesday [29 September]. General Manager Ahmad Mustapha Hassan said Thursday the service would transmit full-text statements from companies and organisations to the Malaysian news media over its high-speed communication networks. He said users of BERNAMA-PR wire were expected to include banks, other financial institutions and insurance companies. BERNAMA will arrange a series of seminars next week to explain the new service to business users and public relations advisers, to be conducted by its consultant, Simon Rodda, who is the

UNIVERSAL NEWS SERVICES INTERNATIONAL editor. BERNAMA, through its affiliation to the UNIVERSAL NEWS INTERNATIONAL (UNI), could also transmit news releases worldwide. BERNAMA/UNI announcements could be directed to whichever market and country the clients wanted to reach. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0815 GMT 24 Sep 86 BK] /7358

DECLINING CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT--Malaysia's current account deficit was reduced sharply to 1.79 billion ringgit in 1985 from 3.92 billion ringgit in 1984. In 1983, such deficit stood at 8.12 billion ringgit. According to revised figures from the Statistics Department, improvement in the current account was the outcome of a large surplus in the merchandise trade items. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 86 BK] /12624

CSO: 4200/29

PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN UPDATES 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR' IN NEGROS

HK071051 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1-4 Oct 86

[1 Oct 86 p 1, 11]

[First of 4-Part "Special Report" by Pinky Colmenares: "Ideological 'War' Goes on in Negros"]

[Text:] Bacolod City--It had been raining the whole week and that Friday, Sept. 19, the dark clouds threatened a heavy downpour that would certainly keep people indoors. It did not.

Under an intermittent drizzle which soon turned to heavy rain, thousands of people marched from the south and north points of this city to crowd its small public plaza facing the cathedral.

The people--landowners, businessmen, laborers, students, and employees--braved the rains for a cause--peace and democracy--not hunger and unemployment as their province became known after the sugar crisis put them in the national consciousness.

National attention has been focused on Negros Occidental as the province simmering on a "social volcano" where hunger and unemployment threaten its peace. But just as serious as the empty staring eyes of the malnourished children here is the province's insurgency problem, particularly the growing support it is gathering in the countryside.

It is a province where, as one planter put it quite frankly, "there are only two classes who matter--the landowners and the laborers," the latter outnumbering the former by the hundred thousands. It is here where any promise of reform, particularly of owning land, thrives because for centuries, generations have stayed on as either landowner or laborer.

At last awakened to the realization that the "communists are at our doorsteps," 100,000 people joined that Friday rally led by the newly formed Negros Foundation for Peace and Democracy (NFPD).

Military and civilian authorities have reported since two years ago that teach-ins on the communist ideology have been going on in the farms at night. Of the province's 592 barangays, 130 are now acknowledged to be under the control of the New People's Army (NPA).

Newly installed provincial commander, Col Miguel Coronel, found that the insurgency problem here has escalated into organized efforts to indoctrinate its citizens, reportedly gathering 247,000 supporters of the NPA's on the whole island.

"The National Democratic Front (NDF) has managed to isolate the military effectively that whatever the military does is turned against them.

"When the NPS's attacked an army detachment in Sipalay a few months ago, the military responded by tracking them down but the NDF's propaganda machine went to work and turned it into an issue of military harassment," he said.

His concern for the growing insurgency problem turned Coronel into a teacher, now lecturing at least three times a day to any group willing to listen. His lectures cite the extent of the organization and infiltration of the insurgents into Negrense society, even its media; the structure of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP); and a comparison of life under democracy and communism.

"The problem is that the military's role is only to combat the NPA, the military arm of the CPP," he said. "But we do not have any organized group to counter the propaganda and indoctrination of the CPP like it has its NDF."

There are many private citizens who would like to take the cause for democracy to counter the propaganda of the CPP, but they are afraid to go out in the open to speak against communism," Coronel said. [no opening quotes as published]

So, the slogan -- "we are anti-communist" -- is just whispered, not proclaimed. And to the frustration of the foreign journalists who accompanied Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to the peace rally, there was no one they could quote.

In fact the NFPD is basically faceless in itself except for its young spokesman, Sonny Coscolluela, whose only explanation for his involvement is "someone has to speak for democracy."

"The threat of the communist takeover is real here," Coscolluela said. "They are not only in our farms, they are already in the cities. It is as if we fear our own shadows because we don't know who they are, yet we can feel their presence."

[2 Oct 86 pp 1, 11]

Bacolod City--For many politicians and landowners here, real fear starts when they receive a present of Barong Tagalog. Reportedly sent by the New People's Army (NPA) to "erring" planters, the barong is a symbol of death.

"A barong sent anonymously means your days are numbered and you will soon wear a barong permanently in your coffin," a landowner who has received a barong and at least two death threats over the phone, explained.

A life with bodyguards and more restricted movements follow those calls and presents. "I cannot live like this but what can I do?" the landowner lamented.

Several landowners have abandoned their farms or rarely visit them, leaving farm operations to trusted workers who become the next victims of harassment.

A farm manager who recently left to work in the United States told this writer before he left. "I tried to cooperate with the rebels. After all, some of them were my friends in college. I gave them food and medicine because I looked at them as persons and I saw they needed these. But when they asked me to carry arms and ammunition for them, I knew the line had to be drawn."

Parents of those who have left the province for the States bear the loneliness of separated families, being left to take care of little children. "But I would rather miss my son than be afraid every time he had to go to the farm. Every day, there was a chance he would not be coming home alive," a mother said.

Since the sugar industry suffered a slump when sugar prices in the world market became lower than production costs, Negros has been in the doldrums. Figures say the crisis has displaced some 250,000 sugarcane workers who are unskilled in other jobs. The sugar crisis has affected the lives of 1.5 million people in the province where all industries depend on sugar.

The massive displacement of laborers has caused several serious problems -- hunger and malnutrition, a restive labor force, and insurgency.

Bacolod Bishop Msgr. Antonio Y. Fortich has called the province a "social volcano," simmering and about to explode.

The promise of a better life for the next generation is gathering support for the reforms outlined by the insurgents. The laborers have been poor and backward for generations and they see the same situation for their children.

Everyone in Negros agrees that reforms are needed to keep the "social volcano" from exploding. For several years, groups have been moving to provide the reforms for a better future for the farm workers.

As early as 1971, when the high prices of sugar were bringing in bounties for the province, the Negros Economic Development Foundation (NEDF) started its socio-economic development projects with the basic philosophy that "business cannot survive if it turns its back on the social ills besetting the community."

Today, there are several organizations following the steps of NEDF. Among those which have programs to make the poor self-reliant are the Chito Foundation (1974), the First Farmers Human Development Foundation (1979), and recently, the Kabalaka Development Foundation.

Recently, a foundation with the same features for socio-economic development was formed. It differs from the rest because its proposed reforms are for preserving democracy. It is called the Negros Foundation for Peace and Democracy (NFPD).

While the group would rather remain "faceless" except for its young spokesman, Sonny Coscolluela, its aim is to "fight communism through reforms."

But aside from its education and livelihood programs, the NFPD has also assumed the responsibility to promote democracy through information campaigns.

Aside from Coscolluela's group, other organizations have taken up the anti-communism stand, though until now, they have remained "faceless." Among them are the so-called Negros Anti-Communist Crusade, and the Student Movement Against Communism.

The tense situation in the province is aggravated by a "word war" between these faceless groups and some local mediamen they have tagged as "communists."

"The casualties of this 'word war' are those who are caught in between, for while there may be some communist supporters, others named are only politicians who are using reform slogans, two civic leaders said. [no closing quotes as published]

While the local radio stations attack anti-communist groups, the NFPD now takes the brunt of some local mediamen's ire. Coscolluela said he has been charged with several things, including being a Marcos loyalist." [no opening quotes as published]

"The nation's attention on Negros has been on our malnourished children, not the insurgency problem. And now that we are raising the issue, we are being called Marcos loyalists, he said. [no closing quotes as published]

[3 Oct 86 pp 1, 14]

Bacolod City--The race against time continues in Negros Occidental where promises of reforms are enticing mass support for the communist cause.

Roused from their usually complacent attitude, the Negrenses are now moving to cure the ills of a system they were born into to counter the communist propaganda of reforms under their system.

There are now 26 non-government organizations (NGOS) in this province of about 2.2-million people embarking on programs to meet every problem -- from feeding centers for malnourished children and livelihood programs to augment incomes to education programs to make the sugar worker think for himself.

Working on various aspects of the province's social and economic difficulties, the private sector has embarked on activities to create self-reliant persons and communities in the long run.

Many of the reform programs being undertaken are similar to the promises made by the New People's Army (NPAS) to the poverty-stricken laborers.

In a dialog with NPA representatives last June, Bacolod Bishop Magr. Antonio Y. Fortich was presented with a list of 10 demands called for a 10 percent land sharing scheme, a program now being espoused by Negros Occidental Gov. Daniel Lacson Jr.

The beginnings of the land sharing program came in the early 70s while the province was still enjoying the high sugar prices in the world market. Two foundations were organized to pursue the socio-economic development of the provinces -- the Negros Economic Development Foundation (NEDF) in 1971 and the Chito Foundation in 1974,

The NEDF's president since 1981 is Lacron who is now the governor of the province. The foundation has development assistance programs for the urban and rural poor. Its micro-enterprises program helps 1,173 urban poor sustain their respective income-generating projects; its small farmers program is assisting 341 marginal farmers in their crop production activities, its sugar workers program helps sugar workers productively cultivate the land provided them by their landowners; and its nutrition and health program feeds 11,607 malnourished pre-schoolers.

The development strategy has three components; community building (organizing the beneficiaries into a cohesive structure to manage their projects); technical assistance (transferring new technology) and financial assistance (soft loans).

Hand-in-hand with the NEDF's aims are the programs of the Chito Foundation. Headed by Ed Locsin, the foundation aims for the integrated human development particularly of the sugarcane workers.

The idea of "giving back the personhood of the sugar worker" started in Locsin's mind in 1959 and from then on until 1974, he said all the things he tried to do toward this end failed. "I gave them housing, education and a garden for livelihood, opportunities, but these didn't seem to work," he said. It was only when the Chito Foundation was organized in 1974 when Locsin's plans started to take a more definite form starting from their Binhi (seed) seminars.

"It is in these Binhi seminars where the landowners and the laborers interact with each other through group dynamics to bring self-awareness, moral and christian values, and community awareness," he explained.

"There are no inhibitions in their sharing of views because the landowners were not their employers," Locsin said. Through their experiences, they returned to their farms realizing that each was a person -- the landowners had problems of survival too, thus making laborers relate to them as persons.

The Binhi seminars has already planted the seeds of change to about 500 laborers and 75 planters -- still a long way from the majority -- but Locsin hopes the "seeds" will grow.

The most outstanding of this foundation's projects in the PLOW (Partners in land ownership with workers) where a voluntary land transfer scheme through lease purchase to workers is being worked out. This scheme started in 1974 but was only accelerated by the sugar crisis, Locsin said.

It is this scheme which in the past has earned for Locsin the ire of many landowners and even placed him under the military authorities' surveillance list as a suspected communist.

To Locsin, the land transfer scheme is only a vehicle to make the worker regain his personhood. Studies conducted by the foundation showed that not every farm worker wanted to own land, Locsin said.

"Some of them wanted to learn a skill and then move out of the farms to work in the urban centers; others wanted only a small piece of land for their crops but still work for a landowner," he said. "But the idea of this scheme is to give them the freedom to choose what they want to be."

Locsin has allotted parcels of his 109-hectare farm for this land sharing scheme, offering it to his laborers for P1 per square meter. In November 1985, with the Canadian government funding the scheme, 20 hectares were transferred and are now owned by his laborers. The scheme was also effected in 19 other farms.

The Canadian government's P1 million fund went to the loan capital extended to the laborers for them to cultivate their land, and to an education program to orient them on the responsibilities and duties on owning land.

[4 Oct 86 pp 1, 9]

Bacolod City--Since the first pictures of the malnourished children of Negros occidental shared at readers of national papers, aid has been pouring into the province in several forms -- food, cash, and technology. They come from foreign governments, private companies, foundations, and other Filipinos.

The crisis has also aroused the Negrenses' civic consciousness, with 26 non-government organizations (NGOS) and at least 50 civic, professional, and religious groups getting involved in feeding, livelihood, or simply community programs.

"There must be a group in every barangay," a civic leaders said. It was no exaggeration, as we soon found out. Practically everyone we met seemed to be connected with a feeding center or a livelihood program.

In the south of the province, the Kabalaka Development Foundation headed by Jean Valez Trabol, is serving farmworkers in La Carlota, La Castellana, Pontevedra, Binalbagan, Kabankalan, Isabela, Ma-ao, Pulupandan, and even a city and two towns in the north near Bacolod -- Silay City, E.B. Magalona, and Murcia.

The foundation (whose name, Kabalaka, means concern in the local dialect) is funded by the planters associations there, with a few donations from international organizations. It has 63 social workers living in the farms, organizing the people into working groups for skills training and education. The subjects include nutrition and health lectures for mothers, livelihood programs, feeding programs, and an awareness program to bring the planters closer to their laborers.

It's UNICEF-assisted feeding and health program is taking care of 3,324 malnourished children with UNICEF's supersnacks. The program has been receiving assistance from the Christian Children Welfare Association in Tokyo, Japan.

It has also encouraged a land-sharing scheme among its planters there. Today 290 hectares of land in that area have been made available by landowners for the use of their laborers for livelihood programs, Mrs. Trebol said.

Donations from international organizations fund the scheme. The International Human Assistance Program purchased fertilizers, seeds and chemicals on loan to the laborers. A donation from the Catholic Relief Services has finished the purchase of a rice thresher needed by the laborers in the land sharing scheme.

In the north, the First Farmers Human Development Foundation under Mrs. Cecilia H. Magsaysay undertakes programs to make laborers self-reliant. These programs are similar to those of Kabalaka and the NEDF. Today it has 43,118 clients among its beneficiaries.

In Bacolod City, there are more of these NGOS at work, each involved in meeting the immediate needs of malnourished children through feeding centers, and the needs of the urban poor through livelihood programs.

One of them is the Negros Occidental Auxiliary Foundation headed by Mrs. Hortencia Starke, which manages P93,000 in German aid annually. Its first projects provided the urban poor with equipment for small enterprises, like nets for fishermen and knitting machines for women in the city.

Mrs. Starke said that the women have become so skilled in knitting that she is now seeking sub-contract jobs with exporters to broaden their markets.

With many NGOS now extending assistance to the urban poor here, plans are up to coordinate all private sector activities with a recent grant of 11 million Canadian dollars from the government of Canada to the Negros Rehabilitation and Development Fund.

The fund will be used to support projects of the NGOS and the provincial government, particularly for agricultural diversification, agri-business, agro-forestry, and micro-enterprise projects. It will also give loan assistance to sugar workers for the land sharing scheme.

Inspired by the response of the private sector, other groups have been organized to combat crime and even to monitor the media for erroneous reports.

The rising criminality in the city (17.23 percent), which is almost equal to the crime rate in the whole province (17.95 percent) in terms of the region's crime profile, has spurred another sector to act to protect its residents. A group called the BAC-UP (Bacolod Citizens for Unity and Peace), headed by Sonny Coscolluela, initiated fund-raising campaigns to maximize the effectivity of the police.

This city of about 400,000 people only had one police station outside the city proper. After the organization of BAC-UP, there are now four sub-stations located at strategic points in the city proper; with four more on the drawing board, all financed by the private sector.

A group led by Lourdes Ledesma formed an umbrella organization for all women's organizations called the Women of Negros (WON). One of its projects is a "Media Watch" which assigned to members a definite medium to monitor for any news on the province.

The women's vigilance keeps the editors and station managers busy with letters or personal visits to correct or comment on published stories or commentaries regarding the province's situation.

"We are all moving because we do not want to lose our province by default," Coscolluela said.

Indeed, Negros may still rise from its worst crisis with more heroes than the EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] revolution.

/12624

CSO: 4200/38

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST DOUBTS SINCERITY ON ALL SIDES FOR PEACE

HK081329 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 4

["My cup of tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Words of War"]

[Text] Addressing an American audience, President Corazon Aquino said she wanted to exhaust all peaceful means before she "unsheathes the sword of war."

She espouses non-violence, and wants peace, not war. And it is because of this belief that she says she seeks a ceasefire agreement with the communist insurgents.

The NDF [National Democratic Front]-CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA, through their negotiators, also speak of peace, through a political settlement. They say that as long as the government leaves its doors open, their doors too, will be left open.

The military--in between statements urging the soldiers to be prepared for the eventuality of war--says it wants peace as well and that it supports the peace initiative of the civilian government.

Everyone seems to want the country to achieve peace and yet very few appear to make a real go at achieving this peace.

Mrs Aquino speaks of not wanting to unsheathe the sword of war, unless all else fails. But whether or not she wants to admit it, that sword of war has been unsheathed almost from the time she ascended to power. The military hardly ever took a step backward for the sake of peace. The hamletting continued. Abuses committed by some elements of the military continued. The so-called active defense posture taken by the government was, in reality, all rhetoric. True, some soldiers were ambushed and killed by the rebels, but some rebels met the same fate at the hands of the military.

The rebel forces also speak peace while engaging in armed attacks. But if anyone asked why the fighting went on, why blood was continuously being spilled in the countryside, the answer one invariably got was that there was no ceasefire in place. The war goes on and one is told that everything is fair in war. It is claimed that no rules are broken since supposedly, no rules exist when forces are engaged in the deadly game of war.

And yet, when soldiers are ambushed or killed while playing this game of war, the military shouts foul, as if there were rules that had been violated. When soldiers kill the rebels and burn down huts, the rebels shout foul as well.

It is the nation that is being shortchanged. While Mrs Aquino, the military establishment and the communist forces speak of the possibility of negotiated peace, the nation's hopes are raised. But won't those raised hopes come plummeting when peace talks collapse?

The government, which keeps saying that the doors are open for peace talks, refuses to budge an inch for peace. Is this what is meant by exhausting all peaceful means?

Defense and military officials say they support Mrs Aquino's policy, but they put on the pressure when they say publicly that it will not be a good move for Mrs Aquino to release Rodolfo Salas and that if the president submits to the NDF demand to release Salas, they will oppose such a move. They too, refuse to budge an inch for peace.

It seems to me that, buried somewhere in all those contradictory statements, all professing eagerness for peace, is the real desire to end the 17 year old conflict through a military solution.

I am almost convinced that the Aquino government, while speaking of the possibility of a political settlement with the insurgents, will only go so far in its offer. It will perhaps offer to legalize the Communist party of the Philippines, which is really no big deal, unless the government is willing to assimilate the radical left into the mainstream of a pluralist and open society. I doubt if it will welcome communists even to the sub-Cabinet levels. I doubt if it will be willing to listen to the left and its programs for the workers and peasants. I doubt if the left will be willing to accept the crumbs offered it by government and the military.

Whether or not a ceasefire is forged, the indications point to a breakdown which will result in war.

But can the government afford to wage an all-out war against the insurgents? The budget certainly cannot support an all-out war. American support may be tapped in a war against insurgents, but this would be an admission that the government can't even fight its own wars.

But when all rhetoric is shorn, when all avenues for peace are declared closed, what kind of war will the government engage in?

It will have to be a guerrilla war and in such a war, it is usually the guerrillas who have the advantage. It is they who know the terrain. It is they who choose the time and place to pounce on the military. It is they who decide when to advance and when to retreat, without losing face. It is the type of war they are used to.

And the world will watch as the conflict escalates. And the count of the bodies will begin. The world will record the gore and the blood unleashed by war. It will keep score while the country, the nation, the Filipino people wail in despair for the peace they could have had.

/12913

CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

ILOCOS TOWNS SAID 'INFESTED WITH' REBELS; ECONOMY SAGS

Seven Towns Affected

HK071406 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Laoag City--Seven of the 21 towns in Ilocos Norte are infested with communist rebels.

This was disclosed by Colonel Everlino Nartates, provincial commander, during a briefing with Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, commander of Regional Unified Command (RUC) One.

The towns are Vintar, Piddig, Solsona, Adams, Carasi, Sarrat and Dumalneg, all in the northeastern part of Ilocos Norte bordering the mountain ranges.

De la Cruz however, told mediamen that the New People's Army (NPA) operating in the province's border towns with Cagayan and Kalinga-Apayao are still trying to establish its influence in the area.

In the past years, Mountain Province was generally affected by the insurgency problem in Region One but the situation became normal when the ceasefire agreement between the government and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) went into effect.

Insurgency Causes Worsening Economy

HK081219 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] Camp Dangwa, Benguet--The sagging economy of the Ilocos region is worsening due to insurgency, a military intelligence report said yesterday.

Among the region's seven provinces, Ilocos Norte, the home province of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, is the scene of atrocities committed by the New People's Army (NPA).

Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, Regional Unified Command One commander, however, said the situation is still "under control."

Some 770 officers said 7,000 enlisted men of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) were assigned to the area.

Three battalions are now deployed in Ilocos Norte, Mountain Province and Abra to intercept rebels fleeing the Cagayan, Kalinga-Apayao and Ifugao areas. Benguet and La Union, however, are beginning to feel the NPA presence.

Last week, it was reported that somewhere in Mankayan, Benguet, some 60 NPA guerrillas were recruiting members. The group moved towards La Union and Ilocos Sur, the report said.

In Pangasinan, gun battles took place with NPA rebels who were believed to have established bases in eastern and southwestern Pangasinan.

Although the 13 September ceasefire between the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] and the government brought relief to the military and civilians in areas controlled by the CPLA like Abra, and Mountain Province, the presence of NPA rebels still continues to harass people.

The ceasefire agreement between the government and the CPLA does not bind the NPA.

After the February revolution, hinterlands of at least six of the 21 towns of Ilocos Norte were saturated by the NPA. The towns are Adams, Dumalneg, Pasuquin, Solsona, Vintar and Sarrat--all in the eastern mountainous portion of the province. In these areas, at least 33 barangays were infiltrated, while six others were won over by the NPA.

During the latest Ilocos Norte peace and order council meeting attended by de la Cruz, Governor-designate Castor Raval said insurgency in the province was generally caused by "poverty and injustice" during the past regime.

Raval noted that agriculture, the province's primary industry, is stunted. He pledged that economically-depressed areas in the province will receive direct civic action services from the government.

Political instability, Raval admitted, is also indirectly, causing insurgency, because some officers-in-charge could not decisively come up with measures to solve widespread unemployment, he said.

/12913

CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

NPA BLAMED FOR PC COLONEL'S MURDER

In Kalinga-Apayao

HK071528 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 24

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The brutal killing of left-leaning military officer whose body was found last month in a shallow grave in Kalinga-Apayao with gory signs of torture was blamed by his family on the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Breaking their silence, members of the family of murdered Colonel Rex Baquiran spoke yesterday in a press conference where they presented a witness to the abduction of the colonel by armed men in the village of Ambashan, Kalinga-Apayao.

Julie Bignalen said she was accompanying Baquiran in a social work mission in the area when a young man of the village accosted them and told them that an NPA unit present then in the area wanted to see them. According to Bignalen, the armed men identified by the village folk as "low-land NPA" (NPA units operating in the Cagayan Valley) sarcastically praised Baquiran's "courage to enter a red area" (the term used by the communists for an area under their control).

Bignalen said the armed men took away Baquiran while she was detained where they met the armed men. After two hours, the guards told her she and Baquiran could go. She said, however, she had failed to find Baquiran in the place where the armed men said he was although she found the colonel's wicker back pack.

Her guards, she said, tried to make her believe Baquiran had left ahead. The armed men later left but after a few hours, she said, they came back supposedly to bring her to Baquiran. But by then Bignalen said she had been hidden by some of the village people.

Bignalen said there was no doubt that the village people knew the armed men were NPA members. She said, moreover, that the four armed men were later joined by seven YMS or "youth militias" who she said were from the place. Baquiran and Bignalen had been to the place several times, and helped the people organize trading cooperatives and market their coffee produce. Just

before the fateful last trip, Baquiran, who was a native of the place, went to distribute "asuete" seeds.

The New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] said Baquiran worked in its civil relations service. He was also said to be being groomed to become the PC [Philippine constabulary] provincial commander of Kalinga-Apayao.

Baquiran's body, when found, bore telltale marks of torture and a slow painful death. His ears and flesh from his groin were lopped off.

His brother, Glenn Baquiran, said the assailants killed his brother by stabbing. He said Baquiran's body bore 13 stab wounds, including one where a broken part of the knife's blade was left.

One of Baquiran's knees was pierced, the brother said, apparently to force him to kneel. His brother's face and skull had been so bashed that he was able to recognize him only through the lower teeth." [No opening quotes as published]

A woman journalist who was also presented by the Baquiran family read from her notes of an interview with Kalinga-Apayao Governor William Claver that would bear out Brignalen's claim that the murderers of the Colonel were NPA members.

Claver, according to the journalist, quoted NPA Kumander [Commander] Yukan as saying that Baquiran was an NAFP spy who had to be imprisoned several times just so he could gain the confidence of the communist party organizations.

Yukan was also quoted by Claver to have pointed out that Baquiran must have been stubborn under interrogation by his assailants as evidenced by the fact that they had to cut off his ears.

Yukan was identified by another person in the press conference as Cesar Baronia, who the Communist Party of the Philippines has been promoting as the Igorot figure in the NPA movement following the bolting of the communist organization by erstwhile NPA hero Fr Conrado Balweg and his followers.

Human Rights Advocates Silence Scored

HK081215 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] Camp Dangwa, Benguet--Advocates of human rights in the country drew a sharp criticism from the military for their silence over the brutal torture and slaying of the late Lieutenant Colonel Rex Baquiran at the hands of the communist rebels.

Brigadier General Jesus de la Cruz, chief of the Regional Unified Command One, said "Those who are vocal on alleged human rights violations are no longer noisy on the brutalities committed by the New People's Army."

Baquiran was captured by the NPA while doing a civic action work in Kalinga-Apayao. He was tortured and then killed by his captors last 16 September. De la Cruz expressed apprehension that the same fate now faces Lieutenant

Romeo Can, a Philippine Military Academy (PMA) class '83 graduate, who was abducted by NPA terrorists in Buenavista, Quezon last 22 September.

He said he personally shares the view of New Armed Forces of the Philippines chief General Fidel V. Ramos that the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) headed by ex-Senator Jose W. Diokno must also include in their investigations human rights violations of rebels.

"The soldiers, although they are ready to die fighting for the sake of their country, are also human beings. What happened to Baquiran and all other gallant military men tortured and killed by the NPA are clear violations of human rights," he said.

Last week, Baquiran's death was bewailed by several sectors, especially widows, orphans and relatives of military men.

They described the deaths of their beloved ones in the hands of the NPA as "shocking."

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST RAISES QUESTIONS ON SALAS' ARREST

HK070941 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Oct 86 p 5

["Leavings" column by Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc: "'Bilog'"]

[Text] Several questions come to mind with the capture of Rodolfo Salas, alleged Communist Party chairman and commander-in-chief of its military arm, the New People's Army. The timing--why now? Salas is known to have been under surveillance the past four months. Before pouncing on him, did the defense and military brass wait for an unmistakable sign of disapproval of the Cory government from our tradition patron, the United States? Did the awaited sign come along in the rejection by the Republican-controlled Senate of the \$200 million supplemental aid voted the Philippines by the Democrat-dominated Congress?

Has this also been a sign for President Cory to modify her conciliatory policy toward the Communists to win back the greatly-to-be desired U.S. support? The President has rejected Communist demands for Salas release. She has even commended the PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers who captured the country's most wanted man, a wonderful surprise to military men who have bitterly complained that they have yet to hear expressions of regret from President Cory on the death of "my soldiers" at the hands of the NPA's.

In assuming a hard line position, does not the President cast doubts on her own professed determination to pursue her conciliatory approach to the insurgency problem, to "exhaust all means" before taking up "the sword of war?" Clearly, as far as the Salas case is concerned, the President for once fully backs the military that has been demoralized from being a non-entity, until [words indistinct] the negotiations with the rebels and from having suffered in rapid succession, the loss of its men. The temper of the military today is such that had President Cory released Salas, there could have been an open break between her government and the defense and military establishment.

Is her tough posture toward Salas the President's way of staying the hand of the impatient military and at the same time get rid of the "soft-on-communism" label that Reagan and his cowboys and Marcos and his loyalists can hardly wait to pin on her? It's probably right for her government to say that the peace talks with the rebels will not be endangered even with the arrest and detention of Salas. Was Salas captured precisely so that the peace negotiations which are neither here or there could begin? The rebels, in

fact, might be forced to come to the negotiating table and enter into the peace talks proper with Salas' release top on their agenda.

Will the Reds use Salas detention as leverage not to observe a 30 day ceasefire as the government's pre-condition for the peace talks? Because there is too much at stake on both sides, my fearless forecast is that even without a ceasefire, peace talks will be held and very soon.

And speaking of leverage, it is being asked if Salas in Custody gives Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile leverage over the civil authorities particularly the President. It is claimed that there are existing government documents that indicate Salas along with Bernabe Buscayno alias Kumander Dante were alleged hitmen of Ninoy Aquino. This, of course, is an old and probably concocted charges of the previous regime but which could still create unpleasant repercussions for Ninoy's widow.

Is it possible then that the President was unaware of the military's plan to arrest Salas last Monday night? Did the military see in Salas' capture the opportunity to force the President to toe the military line in dealing with the Communist insurgency?

There were reports that Salas was betrayed by his own people who tipped off the military about his whereabouts. According to this report, the rebels have not been sincere about holding the peace talk but don't know how to get out of it without looking like the villains in the eyes of the people. With Salas' capture, the Reds have an excuse to junk the peace talk without, however, being blamed for its collapse.

Salas betrayal by his colleagues further fills another purpose, the higher purpose of making maximum use of Enrile as a destabilizing factor. The NDF [National Democratic Front] hoped that over the Salas case the President and her men will go one way and the Enrile military another way resulting in an irreparable rift and a situation ideal for the rebels to sow confusion and panic among the people.

This has not happened--so far.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON 'LUDICROUS' CHARGE AGAINST SALAS

HK071342 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "A Touch of the Ridiculous"]

[Text] Rodolfo Salas, A.K.A. Kumander Bilog, has been charged by the Ministry of Justice with rebellion. No bail has been recommended and Salas continues to remain in jail.

According to newspaper reports, in the information filed by the Manila City Fiscal, it was alleged that "Salas led his group and other unidentified supporters and followers since 1968 in rising publicly and taking up arms for the purpose of overthrowing the present government or of removing from the allegiance of that government and its laws, the country's territory or part of it."

If this is the charge the government will insist on, this will eventually cause embarrassment to the present revolutionary government. The date placed was 1968. Which "present government" does the government refer to? The Aquino government, which assumed power only last 25 February or the Marcos government? If rising publicly and taking up arms against the Marcos government with the purpose of overthrowing it is a crime, who then, millions of Filipinos who were at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] are guilty of the same crime. And General Fidel Ramos, Juan Ponce Enrile and a handful of the so-called reformist soldiers can be charged with the same crime Rodolfo Salas has been charged with, too. It will be recalled that not only did they have the arms, they also tried to strafe Malacanang. And what was the purpose of the February revolt, the people power uprising? Wasn't it all done with the purpose of overthrowing the Marcos government?

If such is the law, shouldn't it be applied equally? After all, the law shouldn't make any distinction. If it was a criminal act for Salas to lead his group and other unidentified supporters and followers since 1968 to rise publicly and take up arms to overthrow the Marcos regime, surely Mrs Aquino, Gen. Ramos and Juan Ponce Enrile were guilty of the same crime for leading their followers and supporters in the overthrowing of the Marcos government. Right? The law does not say that only noncommunists can overthrow a government.

It would have been less ludicrous for government if the charge sheet stated that Salas led his followers since 25 February 1986 in rising against the Aquino government. But no. One specific unlawful act alleged to have been committed by Salas was "negotiating with foreign sources or suppliers for the supply of arms to the NPA as amply exposed by the arrival in Isabela in July 1972 of the vessel MV Karagatan from foreign shores fully loaded with arms." Again, if this charge holds, this was committed under the Marcos regime which was overthrown, not by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA but by the EDSA participants. But if the government is so het up on the supply of arms from foreign sources I strongly suggest that it go after the MNLF who can be seen on video brandishing, in broad daylight hundreds and hundreds of sophisticated firearms--all unregistered--which obviously come from the USSR, Israel and other countries. But instead of going after the MNLF and confiscating its firearms, the government bends over backwards to transport these rebels from Jolo, to Lanao, to Cotabato and Allah knows where else. Not only that, this government, this military even feeds and transports these rebels. Who pays for all these? Why, the Filipino taxpayers, of course!

Just as ludicrous is a latest statement from Brigadier General Isidro Agunod, the MND's [Ministry of National Defense??] assistant secretary for plans and programs. He offered the information that Rodolfo Salas was "betrayed" by his comrades. This betrayal, he continued, stemmed from the intense infighting within the CPP following Salas's alleged "strategic error" in calling for a boycott. He failed to say though, what form the betrayal took. Was the arrest a betrayal? Was the special force that arrested Salas tipped off by his comrades?

If the CPP truly wanted Salas out, I would be more inclined to believe that the movement would resort to other means like liquidation. Setting him up for the arrest would be the most stupid form of betrayal. He was, as the military claimed, the CPP chairman not too long ago. He is, as the same military claims today, now the NPA supremo. Surely, a big fish like Salas would have access to the more important information concerning the underground movement. The movement may suffer a great setback if he decides to "sing" the whole song. Then where would the comrades who betrayed him be?

But I suppose Gen. Agunod thinks this ploy will work. Oh well, one can't blame him for trying.

What is curious though, about the arrest of Salas, was the timing of the Ramos-Enrile stand against the demand for his release. Hmmm, very interesting. It looks like war is imminent.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON MNLF CHIEF'S ADHERENCE TO SECESSION AIM

HK071522 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Oct 86 p 4

[Column by Luis R. Mauricio: "A Class All His Own"]

[Text] While the government is truckling the problem arising from the recent capture of Communist chieftain Rodolfo Salas; alias Commander Bilog, it may not be irrelevant to examine how the authorities have been dealing with Nur Misuari, the balikbayan [Filipino returnee] leader of the Moro National Liberation Front. It would make it easier for all to compare how the government has been dealing with one group of insurgents and the other.

The reader may recall that, just before she left on her "working trip" to the U.S., President Aquino met with Misuari in the Assumption Convent in Jolo and there forged an agreement with him calling for the "cessation of hostilities."

Reports on the conference stated at that time that Mrs. Aquino had called for a "ceasefire" but that eventually the duo agreed on "cessation of hostilities." Just what difference was there between the two states of truce was not clarified. It seems, however, that each of the panels--the government and the MNLF--has its own idea of what the latter phrase signifies.

One columnist of a morning daily, analyzing what transpired in Jolo, triumphantly announced his conclusion that Misuari seemed to have gotten the poorer part of the bargain, his view being, in fine, that, in "ceasefire," the guns are merely muted, whereas "cessation of hostilities" puts finis to the fighting.

There is not much consolation to be derived from that interpretation, really, but analysts are usually given enough leeway to revel in their fools' paradise.

At any rate, Misuari, it is now clear, feels that he and the MNLF are not bound by the inhibitions which our analyst had discovered in the phrase, "cessation of hostilities."

According to another columnist, this time of another daily, Misuari recently spoke at a gigantic rally in the campus of the Mindanao State University [MSU] in Marawi City--part of his "consultation tour" of the island of Mindanao--and

then and there he bragged about how he was able to make Mrs. Aquino agree to "cessation of hostilities," notwithstanding her desire for a "ceasefire."

This posture of Misuari's gives credence to the thinking that Misuari attaches to the phrase a meaning that our columnist-analyst has not discerned.

Misuari's understanding of "cessation of hostilities" can be gleaned from the manner he has been carrying out his "consultation tour" of Mindanao.

Reports filtering in about the MSR affair in Marawi are to the effect that, on the day that Misuari arrived in that capital city of Lanao del Sur, the area was saturated with troops belonging to the Bangsa Moro Army, the MNLF's military arm, all fully uniformed and all armed with high-powered guns.

All the while, a handful of government troops was in sight in a desolate corner, the rest of their comrades having been confined to quarters. It was a strange scene which prompted many observers to believe that Marawi city was about to be taken over, or had already been taken over, by the MNLF.

Strangely enough, Butz Aquino, the President's brother-in-law and government negotiator who paved the way for Misuari's return to Sulu, did not find anything extraordinary in all that. Misuari usually moves around, in his consultation, he said with some 1,000 fully armed MNLF soldiers.

Neither has Butz found anything unusual in what Misuari has been talking about in his consultation tour, notwithstanding the fact that journalists have found them to be startling.

According to a workman columnist and the French News Agency, Misuari announced during the MSU rally his and the MNLF's determination to work for secession of Mindanao from the rest of the Philippines. This gives confirmation to a previous report in MALAYA, by one of its correspondents, that the MNLF leader has given instructions to his followers to make preparations for the setting up of an independent Muslim government in Mindanao.

The journalists further reported that Misuari had given assurance to Christians in Mindanao that, under an MNLF government, they need have no fear about being harassed or threatened, as their rights would be fully respected. And as though they were there to [word indistinct] to the ideological report that Misuari was serving to his audience, three Mindanao leaders, all non-MNLF, pledged at that same rally, according to the AFP, support to the secessionist movement.

All three are big names. One is a noted Marcos warlord, former Lanao Governor Ali Dimaporo. The second is the widow of Rascid Lucman--erstwhile separatist leader--Tarhata Alonto Lucman, recently appointed by President Aquino as OIC [Officer in Charge] for Lanao del Sur in place of Saidamen Pangarungan, who had to be "kicked upstairs" to the position of deputy minister of the Ministry of local governments in order to accommodate her. And the third is a former presidential candidate, former MP Reuben Canoy, head of the Mindanao Independence Movement under whose aegis he ran for president in the February snap election.

Despite all these reports, Butz Aquino, who admits he has been reporting to the president on the different trips of Misuari, does not seem to be aware of what his "ward" is really up to.

Misuari has not been mentioning in his tour, according to Butz, his avowed goal of secession and eventual independence for Mindanao. He added that he has been carrying on his talks with the Muslim leader, that "there has been a marked improvement in the talks," and that he has found him to be "quite (re)conciliatory."

How true it is that ignorance is bliss!

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CS0: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON 'MALCONTENTS WITHIN MILITARY'

HK071330 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Oct 86 p 5

["Political Tidbits" column by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan: "Malcontents Within the Military"]

[Text] One of the more significant cases recently involves Lieutenant Colonel Tiburcio Fusillero, 37, PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class '71 and said to be one of the original founders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM). Several weeks ago he allegedly mauled in Dumaguete City a human rights lawyer investigating for the Presidential Committee on Human Rights a massacre.

The lawyer claimed that the armed forces officer slapped him in the face with his own tape recorder, resulting in injuries. Fusillero was subsequently put on technical arrest in Cebu City. Last week, however, he resurfaced and organized a "secret" meeting among some 50 "troopers" which turned out to be a protest against the President's "reconciliatory" policies against the NPA's and the MNLF. It ended with the group tearing off their uniforms' flag patches, symbol of the February Revolution and the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], and drawing up a resolution to form a political party composed of military activists and civilian sympathizers.

The military top brass lost no time down-playing the incident. The commander of Region 7 PC/INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police], Colonel Edgardo Abenina, confirmed the incident but said that it was merely an airing of gripes and that they tore their patches "as an expression of their 'despair' over the people's 'disrespect' for them." The reports with the Abenina story also stressed that the officers did not directly hit the President, yet earlier accounts said that Fusillero had urged "passive resistance" against decisions of the President that would be "inimical to the interest of the country."

General Fidel Ramos, AFP Chief of Staff, was quoted yesterday in a morning daily as saying that political parties are not allowed in the Armed Forces, and that should officers or soldiers wish to engage in partisan politics they should first resign from the military. His quoted statements, however, made no reference to the statements of insubordination uttered by the officials and men involved, or how the AFP would handle the incident, although Col. Abenina

was later quoted in the Cebu dispatch that the men involved could face disciplinary action.

At the simplest level, citizens could ask why an officer under technical arrest could be so free as to hold secret meetings with fellow military people. Moreover, what does the military propose to do with cases such as the Cebu meeting, when officers and men openly express insubordination against the President and their Commander-in-Chief. More importantly, what is the President going to do about such insubordination, in the light of civilian supremacy over the military?

One is struck by the self-righteousness of the Fusillero group, and civilians who have had interaction with some elements of the military attest to such common feeling among some military elements. Col. Abenina's statement is significant: he said that the military people tore their patches in despair over the people's lack of respect for them. Apparently the thinking in some sectors of the military is that they deserve all the respect of the civilian sector, and since they are aware of the low respect of the people, generally speaking, for the military in the Marcos regime, they must think such respect has accrued to them since the Revolution, when the military played a prominent role in deposing Marcos dictatorship and installing the new leadership.

There then is the root source of the present gripe of some sectors of the military--that they are not being recognized for the role they had played last February.

Leading political scientists have stated that with the prominence that the military had played in the Marcos dictatorship, which realized how much it needed the military to prop it up, and in the Revolution, the military is not about to give up that role and "go back to the barracks."

While the civilian population may have exorcised many of its ill-feelings toward the military since the Revolution, that exorcism may not be complete as yet. It takes time to heal deep wounds, and actions such as those of Fusillero and company hardly help the healing process. The military could end up once again having the physical force, but not the moral force, without which the physical force is meaningless. Marcos had the physical force but not the moral; in the end the moral force triumphed over him.

If one listens to some military elements, one would think that Cory Aquino created the insurgency problem that has now "aggravated." How easy it is for these elements to forget, however, that it was the Marcos dictatorship in the last 14 years that had created the insurgency problem and that Cory Aquino had simply inherited it already in bad shape. Moreover, it is good to remember that except for the tiny percentage of officers and men who had resigned in the last few months, the military tackling this insurgency problem today, by and large, is the same military that had watched that problem grow, from a few hundred at the outset of martial law in 1972 to an estimated 16,000 regulars by the time Marcos fled.

One might ask, how come some military hardly spoke out against the worsening insurgency problem then, when they literally saw it grow by leaps and bounds

under their very eyes? If they had protested as loudly then as they do now, perhaps conditions would be different today.

The fact, however, is that they couldn't then, because they would have been cut down for mutiny and insubordination by the dictator. Today in the new climate of freedom, every Tom, Dick and Harry in the new AFP feels he has every right to openly register his protest against the Commander-in-Chief's insurgency policies. To say the least this is very unfair and unmanly.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

PNB DENOUNCES 'MILITARY HARASSMENT', TELEPHONE BUGGING

HK061439 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[By R. Laigo]

[Text] The Partido ng Bayan [PNB--People's Party] yesterday denounced military harassment during party congresses and meetings as well as the bugging of their telephone lines.

Allan Jazmines, party secretary general, said PNB people in the provinces particularly were being prevented by the military from attending meetings alleging that the party "is not a registered political organization." He said that in PNB congresses in Lanao del Sur and in some Rizal province towns, people wanting to attend were harassed and prevented from joining. He also charged that the military allegedly "sabotaged" their telephone lines when the PNB was to hold its founding Congress last 30 and 31 August. They were restored only the day after the Congress ended. However, until now they could hear buzzing sounds and echoes and feedbacks on their phone lines, Jazmines claimed.

Meanwhile, Jazmines disclosed that the party will file libel charges against a daily tabloid reporter for publishing reports that Jose Ma Sison in his speeches, is allegedly soliciting funds abroad for the purchase of weapons for the party. Jazmines said that the allegation, aside from being hearsay, was "among the most ridiculous statements ever made about the party."

The article further alleged that Sison had named a certain Pastor Alcover to buy the arms and ammunition.

The speeches of Sison in Australia, PNB said, were all taped and that none of his speeches called President Aquino a "fascist puppet" nor did he claim, PNB added, that he Sison, has reassured [as published] the chairmanship of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Jazmines disclosed that Sison was in Australia to conduct lectures on studies in preparation for the establishment of a foundation for political studies. Jazmines said that Sison will be back to the Philippines on 8 October and they will file libel charges against the tabloid reporter immediately after his arrival.

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PHILIPPINES

PC CHIEF SAYS SITUATION 'UNDER CONTROL'

HK071358 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] Top military officers yesterday said the peace and order situation in the country is under control and manageable.

PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Major General Renato de Villa said while there has been an increase in crime incidents in the past several months, the situation is still under control.

In Metro Manila, crime incidence went up by 6 percent between March and September, compared to the same period last year, according to Brigadier General Ramon Montano, chief of the Capital Regional Command (Capcom).

All told, however, the overall crime incidents decreased to 3,005 from January to August as against 3,147 during the same period last year.

De Villa said the PC has confiscated some 8,400 loose assorted firearms from all over the country. But it has yet to recover more than 11,000 firearms of various calibers from former members of the Presidential Security Command, personal bodyguards of politicians and others.

The PC chief said the military is also conducting surveillance operations on the clandestine activities of "paltik" [locally made guns] makers in Western Visayas, particularly in Cebu City.

On jeepney holdups, Devilla said the PC has fielded more Constabulary operatives along the southbound routes. These include the Quezon City-Manila-Marikina route and the Manila-Pasay-EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] route.

Meanwhile, de Villa said the presence of city armed partisans of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in urban centers of population intending to launch urban guerrilla warfare is part of the CPP's overall strategy in overthrowing the government.

De Villa made this remark in yesterday's breakfast forum of the "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila coffee shop] at the Manila Hotel.

He said the activities of the city armed partisans have long been monitored by the military, especially in the cities of Davao and Cebu, and the Armed Forces is prepared to meet any contingency.

Asked about the morale of the military amid the continuing clashes with the CPP's military arm while ceasefire negotiations are underway, De Villa said the military is prepared to take anything the rebels can "dish out," including ambushes.

He added that the military's morale was boosted by the recent arrest of Rodolfo Salas, alias "Kumander Bilog," but said it was not immediately established why Bilog was in Metro Manila.

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PHILIPPINES

AFP DENIES 'HAMLETTING' IN QUEZON

HK071452 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The military denied yesterday there was hamletting in Buenavista town, Quezon province, even as it "condemned in strongest terms" alleged New People's Army atrocities in the Bondoc peninsula of that Southern Luzon province.

In a press statement, the military said that a Government probe body found out that the alleged hamletting was "actually a voluntary move of the people" to leave their homes and take refuge in pre-fabricated houses to avoid NPA attacks.

According to the fact-finding group's report, Buenavista Mayor Vicente Cava had "directed" the town's barangay captains to assemble their constituents on the night the military expected an NPA attack. The people, however, returned to their homes the next morning, the report said.

Brigadier General Restituto Padilla, senior military commander in Southern Luzon, meanwhile, said that the NPA's who have agreed to observe a ceasefire while negotiations for the release of an army officer and an enlisted man were in progress, have been making "non-negotiable demands."

Among these demands, Padilla said, was the return to barracks of military troops operating in the Bondoc peninsula. He said that the two army men, Lieutenant Romeo Gan and Sergeant Dominador Causapin, were not captured during an NPA attack on a military detachment in Buenavista, but were abducted "as part of NPA's propaganda."

Gan and Causapin were taken from the latter's foster parents home in the same town shortly before their captors raided the detachment.

Hopes for their release rose over the weekend when their captors and Government and military authorities in the province agreed to a 36 hour ceasefire which expired Sunday morning. This was subsequently extended to Monday, 13 October and expanded to cover the whole of Bondoc peninsula.

Military authorities also got hold Wednesday of a letter and audio tape believed to have come from Gan saying that he was being treated and fed well. In a statement released to media yesterday Padilla said that he suspected that Gan could have given out his message "under duress."

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PHILIPPINES

PC-INP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MNLF EXTORTION ACTIVITIES

HK071324 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 p 5

[By Vic M. Alvarez]

[Excerpt] Isabela, Basilan--Lieutenant Colonel Porcawa Dia, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police] provincial commander here has expressed concern over the rampant extortion activities of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) operating in the province, particularly in the capital town of Isabela.

Col. Dia in his report to Brigadier General Lorenzo R. Rapanan, Recon [Regional Command] 9 chief, said 60 percent of the business establishments in Isabela have received extortion letters demanding cash and supplies allegedly for the use of MNLF rebels in their trainings.

Dia said the extortion letters flooded the capital town including Lamitan municipality a few days after the Basilan State Bangsa Moro Congress held in Capcaban, Sumisip recently.

The PC-INP Provincial commander in his report said the latest atrocities committed by the MNLF was a clear violation of the agreement signed between President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari in Jolo, Sulu last 5 September.

Meanwhile, Col. Dia reported that in line with the enforcement of the firearms ban in the province, a total of 29 high-powered firearms were confiscated at several checkpoints set up by the PC, Marines and police authorities.

One of those disarmed by the PC was MNLF commander Ustadz Julani, who was carrying this .45 cal. pistol with a mission order issued by Basilan Revolutionary Chairman Commander Talib Congo.

Dia said that in accordance with the cessation of hostilities agreement between the government and MNLF, a safe conduct pass and authority to carry firearms must be signed only by the highest AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] commander in the area with authority from Southcom [Southern Command].

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

RITUAL KILLINGS PROBE URGED

HK070949 Davao City THE DAILY SAN PEDRO EXPRESS in English 24 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "More Than Just Revenge"]

[Text] The killings of Christians and natives alike attributed to the "Pangayao" or revenge ritual, have again snapped the lives of six more people in Davao City's mountain barangays.

For some time, the efforts of Officer-in-Charge Zafiro Respicio in shuttling to and from the vastness of the mountain sitios where the native warriors are said to have been holed up, were believed compensated with a lull in the killing rampage. Also, the series of meetings with native leaders who are specially picked up from their mountain lairs and brought to city hall and returned back with promise of development in their barangays as well as improvement on their livelihood, were expected to appease the mountain people who were on the warpath.

But it appears now that all these things have not positively affected the natives' desire to perpetrate their revenge on the Christians which they claimed to have unduly deprived them of their rights to the mountain areas and wrecked havoc on the tranquility of their mountain reservations with their encroachment.

On the other hand, the natives too felt that the government has neglected the development of their social life much more the physical upliftment of their places of residence. Moreover, the rebel New People's Army (NPA) who they claimed to have preyed on them, have continued their plunder unabated.

If despite the efforts of the city government to put a stop to the enmity between Christians and natives the "pangayao" still goes on then there could be more to just revenge or hatred behind the killings.

Perhaps, the authorities should look much deeper and more investigative work should be done to determine the real cause of the killings and who really ordered the same.

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PHILIPPINES

DAVAO RESIDENTS JOIN AGAINST REBELS

HK071354 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] Davao City--Over 7,000 residents in 11 rebel-infested villages in Agdao district have joined the Alsa Masa, a loose anti-communist movement here composed mainly of former rebels of the New People's Army (NPA) and its sympathizers.

This was confirmed by Agdao barangay Captain Romeo Castillo, who claimed he has nothing to do with the Alsa Masa saying "it's very dangerous to take sides."

According to Castillo, even the late former barangay Captain Alfredo "Baby" Aquino and the military have nothing to do with Alsa Masa. "It's true they ask for firearms from Baby Aquino and help from the Davao Metrodiscom--but the Agdao residents decided on their own to defend themselves," he stressed.

Eduardo Pene, a spokesman for Alsa Masa and a former NPA, told a recent city council hearing that Agdao residents had "decided on their own" to put up Alsa Masa. "We did it on our own without the knowledge of the military," he told the hearing.

"Alsa Masa" is now the target of criticism from cause-oriented groups. All these accusations that Alsa Masa is an ultra-rightist underworld and allegedly sowing terror among the residents are part of the ongoing communist propaganda campaign being waged by the so-called cause-oriented groups to discredit the Alsa Masa," a military source said.

The villages under the control of the movement are Gotamco, San Vicente, Sto. Nino, Patay, Dacudao, Soliman block-1 and Soliman block-2, Lizada, Agdao public market, Ubalde and Del Rosario.

Agdao Sitios still under the control of the NPA includes Jerome, San Miguel, San Isidro, San Juan and Dalisay.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES RISE 66 PERCENT

HK081331 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "International Reserves Rise 66.13 Percent"]

[Text] The country's international reserves increased to \$1,704.16 million as of end-July, latest data gathered from the Central Bank [CB] showed. This represented a 66.13 percent increase from the \$1,025.82 million total as of the same period last year and a significant 208.73 percent hike from the \$551.99 million tally as of end-July 1984.

International reserves include the stock of foreign currencies, gold, foreign investments and special drawing rights (SDRS) held by the country to pay its foreign debts, including its import obligations.

Foreign investments reported a 91.65 percent increase during the period in review.

Another factor responsible for the improvement in the country's international reserves was the increase in gold reserves brought about by the hike in CBS purchases from gold panners.

International Reserve I
January to July, 1985 & 1986
(In Million U.S. Dollars)

	1986	1985	Percent Change
Gold	649.09	426.20	52.30
Special Drawing Rights (SDRS)	13.51	11.43	18.20
Foreign Investments	951.94	496.71	91.65
Foreign Exchange	89.62	91.48	(2.03)
Total	1,704.16	1,025.82	66.13

1 with revaluation; SGV adjustments are reflected.

Source: Central Bank

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

INFORMATION CENTERS ESTABLISHED

HK070953 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 24 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Rural folk in need of information or assistance may now avail of free services of People's Information Centers (PIC) in all the 13 regions of the country.

Established less than a month ago, PCS are located in population centers, usually in easily accessible places such as public markets, shopping centers, and bus stations or terminals. Centers are open between nine o'clock in the morning and seven at night. They remain open at noontime to accommodate clients.

Minister Teodoro L. Locsin said the PIC's were organized by the Ministry of Information in consultation with different sectors to help generate and disseminate information to various public, not the least people living in rural areas whose uplift will be their major concern.

Pics provide the following services:

1. Publication outlet. Instructional and educational print materials such as how-tos, flyers, brochures, posters and books produced by government and private entities are stocked in these centers. Some materials are distributed at no cost. Others are sold at nominal prices.
2. Reference library. Anyone in need of information on any subject matter like agriculture, infrastructure, science or technology may avail of material in these fields in the PIC's mini-library. If some materials are not available, the PIC may arrange or request for them to serve the needs of the public.
3. Public assistance/research. Queries from the people are entertained by the personnel assigned at public assistance desks. Special inquiries are referred to proper government agencies for official comment or action. A suggestion box is provided for people's opinions on issues and government policies or to call attention to felt needs and problems in their communities.

4. Information programs. Forums like the Kpaihan sa Maynila, [Manila Coffee Shop] are held twice a month at the PIC to enable opinion leaders to discuss issues with a pool of resource persons from various fields and sectors.

5. Training, the PIC's may be used as venue for seminars, conferences, and skills training. The audio-visual equipment at the PIC may be used for the purpose upon request.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO DENIES SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO TOURISM INDUSTRY

HK081335 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] President Aquino yesterday told leaders of the tourism industry that "there will be no more (government) concessions to this sector than to any other, with the obvious exception of agriculture" despite contentions that further incentives are needed to increase tourist arrivals and receipts.

Addressing the trisectoral convention of the Board of Airline Representatives (BAR), the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines (HRAP), and the Philippine Travel Agencies Association (PTAA) Mrs Aquino said her government has "the highest expectations of what tourism should contribute to the national effort" to reconstruct the economy. However, she stressed that much will be left to private sector initiatives.

"The obvious corollary of this," she said, "is the lead role that the private sector is called on to play to tap the tremendous potential of tourism. The government is making plans to divest itself of hotels and other tourist facilities, which it has no business running, as well as to deregulate, to the extent consistent with public welfare, the industry as a whole. I have said it before, government has no business being in business, especially one like tourism which requires the minute and personal attention of people."

Tourism leaders who were expecting more concrete government support in terms of the lowering of taxes, implementation of a national tourism policy act to govern the industry, and other special incentives for a "fast-track" economic recovery strategy in exchange for a targeted \$2 billion revenue potential for tourism, were disappointed by what some called a "non-committal" speech from the President.

Mrs Aquino did not dwell on specific incentives. She said the role the government should play in tourism is to "provide infrastructure and services that private enterprise cannot give. I mean such things as passable roadways linking our resorts, health services, communications facilities, and peace and order."

She admitted though that to enhance tourism, other ministries and agencies of the government should help. "If I were to list all the agencies that should be involved, I would run down the list of the Cabinet. This is inevitable, since the climate that will attract tourists to our country can only be that

which sees a definite improvement in the quality of life of our own people," Mrs Aquino said.

She said the national tourism policy which the private sector is looking for is already in the basic thrust of the government for national recovery and progress.

"No one wants to visit misery," she said.

Earlier on, Ermin Garcia, PTAA president, cited a litany of concerns which he said must be addressed by the government if private sector's efforts to spur tourism growth are to be effective.

These concerns included the upkeep and security of airports, the insurgency problem in some key destinations, improvement of access to travel destinations, illegal strikes affecting tourism establishments, sanitation, crimes against tourists, curbing of crimes committed by tourists against Filipinos, enforcement of laws on prostitution and hospitality services, rationalization of air traffic rights to meet targeted tourist arrivals to the country, and relaxation of entry formalities into the country.

Meanwhile, reactions to Mrs Aquino's speech ranged from agreement to disappointment.

Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales defended the President, saying she is clearly supportive of the industry. "When the private sector asks for concessions, they want special concessions. This cannot be so because special concessions are only for the weak," the minister said.

A travel agent who declined to be identified summed up the speech in one statement: "She's asking us to fend for ourselves."

On the other hand, a hotel official interpreted the speech as an indication that the tourism ministry would in the future be a commission composed of private sector representatives, instead of a ministry of Cabinet standing. According to her, the President is giving the private sector a greater role in determining the direction of the industry.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

MITRA DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

HK071001 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 24 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food is preparing a custom-tailored agricultural development plan for each of the country's 12 geographical regions, according to food and agriculture minister Ramon V. Mitra, Jr.

Mitra told newsmen that the new scheme will replace the previous government's national agricultural development plan which prescribed a general formula not adaptable for the entire country. He said the new plan will initially task the Bureau of Soils to study the suitability of crops in a given area to push the agricultural growth in the country.

Mitra explained that not all crops are viable in all provinces. So to improve agricultural productivity, the government is convincing farmers to subject their farmlands to soil examination.

In another development, Mitra said he has proposed the integration of all 31 rural credit programs of the government under the ministry's consolidated agricultural loan fund.

According to Mitra, these programs have combined loan funds totalling P1 billion which can be better administered under a single agency.

Mitra said, however, that the farmers will also be represented in the CALF [expansion not given] board since they are the lending program's beneficiaries who better understand their agricultural needs.

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CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

NDF URGED TO CONTINUE TALKS—Cebu city—The Cebu provincial government is asking the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NDF) in Cebu to reconsider its decision rejecting the peace talks. In a press statement, the committee on peace talks of the provincial government stressed that "the issue of war and peace is so urgent and paramount that it should not be left alone to the national level since it is the local population that suffers the most in case of escalation of hostilities." The six-man committee led by Sangguniang Panlalawigan [Provincial board] member Ferdinand Jakosalem met at the provincial government for negotiations to end the hostilities in the province. The NDF earlier said it could not negotiate for peace on the local level since negotiations are being conducted on the national level. Jakosalem said the committee also reiterates its request to the NDF in Cebu to name a leader or representative with whom the provincial government can deal. The committee assured the NDF that the "peace we seek is not the peace of slaves but the peace among brothers befitting one people in one nation." Jakosalem said the provincial government is keeping its communication lines open in case the NDF changes its mind and decides to negotiate for a ceasefire. [Text] [Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Oct 86 p 27 HK] /12913

NEGROS CONSTABULARY COMMANDER REPLACED—Dumaguete City (PNA)--Lieutenant Colonel Tiburcio Fusillero, the PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander of Negros Oriental who drew controversy for mauling a member of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights and for criticizing President Aquino's policies on the military, has been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Benatiro. Benatiro assumed command during rites Monday attended by Colonel Edgardo Abenina, Recon [Regional Command] 7 commander, governor-designate Hraminio Teves, and city and town mayors of the province. Benatiro, formerly the provincial commander of Siquijor province, pledged to work with the civilian government in tackling the insurgency problem. He also pledged to coordinate with church leaders in seeking peace talks with the rebels. He vowed that the provincial command will avoid bloodshed as much as possible in seeking an end to the problem. Benatiro also warned his men that he would not hesitate in firing erring military personnel. He revealed that plans are about to be carried out on giving increases in salaries to military personnel and additional gasoline allowances to provincial commanders. He added that a committee on promotions will be created for the promotion of personnel among the military and the Integrated National Police (INP). [Text] [Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Oct 86 p 6 HK] /12913

ANTIREBEL DRIVE INCREASED--Camp Olivas, Pampanga--The government campaign against the 1,100 strong New People's Army (NPA) operating in Central Luzon is expected to toughen up with the installation of a hardliner as the new commander of the region. Brigadier General Benjamin Cruz, newly-installed Regional Unified commander of Central Luzon is a veteran dissident-fighter from Region 8. Major General Salvador Mison, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff said during the turn-over rites that Gen Cruz will arrest the growing NPA activities in the region. Mison said that the strategic importance of central Luzon, gateway to the seat of the government in Metro Manila requires a tough campaign against the dissidents. The NPA in Central Luzon are becoming bolder everyday, killing soldiers, policemen, CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] members even during broad daylight, the vice chief of staff told the officers and men of the command. Gen. [word indistinct] for his part urged the cooperation of each official and soldier of the command for them to succeed in the task. [By Romy Dixon] [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Oct 86 p 6 HK] /12913

WEST PANGASINAN FACES REBELS--Dagupan City--The Officer-in-Charge [OIC] 9F Bugallon, Pangasinan has expressed alarm over the growing strength of the insurgents, specially in towns close to the Zambales mountain range. Santiago Navato, OIC of Bugallon, whose frontiers border Zambales, said six barangays in his town--Protic, Gueset, Magtaking, Cayanga, Hacienda and Laguit-Padilla--are now under the heavy influence of New People's Army partisans. Navato said that at least two killings that have recently taken place, killing a councilman in barangay Hacienda, and a farmer in barangay Cayanga--have been confirmed as the handiwork of the NPAs. He urged the government to take positive steps to check the insurgency menace before it assumes unmanageable proportions. He suggested that the Bureau of Forest Development parcel out big and idle land-holdings owned by the rich to be distributed to farmers with the government lending out capital to them for tree farming. [By Manny Cornal] [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 7 Oct 86 p 7 HK] /12913

PARTIDO NG BAYAN HITS U.S. OFFER--The Partido ng Bayan (PNB) [People's Party] said yesterday President Aquino would be abandoning peaceful approach to the insurgency if her government accepts the offer of the U.S. to train the officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) for better counter-insurgency operations. Calling the offer as a "brazen intervention," the PNB said U.S. participation in the training of the Philippine military would lead to "complete U.S. control" of the AFP. It said this would also pre-empt any effort by the Aquino government to assume firm control over the AFP. The U.S. offer, the PNB said, would force the Aquino government into a situation in which the "primary instruments of state power would be completely beyond its control and place the government and the entire nation in a situation more dangerous than the present." [Text] [Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Oct 86 p 2 HK] /12913

RAMOS ON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [7 October] stressed the need to decentralize the country's development program to attain economic recovery. Speaking before sectoral leaders and government officials in Camp Gonzalo (Siongco) in Davao, Maguindanao, Ramos said appreciation must be given to efforts of leaders in

the region who are undertaking the task to uplift the living conditions of the people, especially at this time when there are pressing problems that need immediate attention. Ramos arrived yesterday morning, coinciding with the ongoing Moro Islamic Liberation Front's Bangsa Moro [Muslim Nation] Military Consultative Assembly at barangay (Drapanan), Sultan Kudarat. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86 HK] /12913

CSO: 4200/39

SINGAPORE

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS AUSTRALIAN PROJECT IN SRV

BK051441 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Minister, Mr Dhanabalan, says Australia's decision to build an earth satellite station in Vietnam will not help ASEAN resolve the Cambodian problem. He said the ASEAN countries will write a letter to the Australian foreign minister to protest against the project next week. Mr Dhanabalan was speaking to reporters on his return from the UN General Assembly where the six ASEAN members decided to lodge the protest.

Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN sees that Australia's action is against the (?groupings) concept of Solidarity for Cambodia unless Canberra does not accept ASEAN's approach to resolve the Cambodian problem.

However, the Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, who is on a 3-day stopover here, said he was surprised at the reservation expressed by the ASEAN countries because the satellite station was not a government project nor was it Australian aid to Vietnam. Mr Hayden said the contract to build the earth satellite station was won by a commercial concern, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, and the Vietnamese were fully informed [sentence as heard].

He said the agency has to operate on a competitive bases to succeed and there must be minimal government intervention.

Mr Hayden pointed out that ASEAN countries, especially Singapore, have a large volume of trade with Vietnam while that of Australia is extremely low. He said if the proposed earth station project is put in context, the overall commercial involvement does not add up too much.

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CSO: 4200/28

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador of Burma, Mr U Nyunt Swe, 50, presented his credentials to President Wee Kim to Thailand before being posted to Singapore. [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 11 BK] /7358

ARMED FORCES APPOINTMENT--Colonel Euy Tak Hap, 34, is the Singapore Armed Forces' new chief of staff (general staff), replacing Brigadier General Ng Jui Ping, 38. The Singapore Armed Forces' chief of general staff, Major General Winston Choo, was present during the installation ceremony. [Summary] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Sep 86 p 30 BK] /7358

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED--Singapore has appointed its new ambassadors to Belgium and Indonesia. They are Mr Francis Yeo Teng Yang, who took up his assignment in Brussels on 22 September, and Mr Barry Deskar, who will take up his post in Jakarta in November. Mr Yeo, who is also ambassador to the European Community, replaces Mr Chiang Hai Ding, while Mr Deskar replaces Mr J.P. Conceicao. [Summary] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Sep 86 p 32 BK] /7358

CSO: 4200/35

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

'BOAT PEOPLE' ARRIVE--Agoo, La Union--Fifty-one refugees from Vietnam aboard a 40-foot vessel landed at the beach of the Agoo Playa Hotel Thursday, ending more than two months of ordeal at sea. The boat people were met by hotel officers Riguito Soler and Edwin Nascimento, who provided food and medicine for them. Agoo Officer-in-charge Antonio Estrada and local officials supervised the orderly disembarkation of 25 men, 15 women and 11 children who composed the group. They all had sad tales of the journey to tell. The refugees were led by Nguyen Dug Twan, 22, and Nguyen van sam, 25. The group left Vietnam last July 12, sailing in a Vietnamese junk without a definite destination. After weeks at sea, they reached Macao where the authorities refused to let them land, harshly sending them away. The group proceeded to Hong Kong, where their frail vessel was badly damaged by a squall. Fortunately, they managed to reach the British Crown Colony where they were fed, clothed and given a new boat in which to sail away from Hong Kong. They were given provisions for a long journey at sea, but were told to leave. Their next stop was Taiwan, where authorities did not allow them to disembark. After a few more days at sea, they entered Lingayen Gulf where the captain spotted the lights of the Agoo Playa Hotel and proceeded there ending a journey that finally gave hope to a tired and almost defeated bunch of boat people. [Text] [Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 27 HK] /12624

USSR TANKER AWARDED--Hanoi VNA 7 Oct--The Council of State has conferred the Friendship Order on the Soviet oil tanker "Leninskoye Znamya" in acknowledgement of its persistent service to Vietnam's national construction and defence. Braving hardship, including U.S. bombings during the last anti-U.S. war, the "Lenin Banner" has by now made 53 shipments to the country. Speaking at a conferment ceremony held in Quang Ninh Province, the ship's captain, V. Kotchichev, expressed his determination to work harder to help Vietnam in the years to come. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 7 Oct 86 OW] /12624

WFTU CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi VNA 7 Oct--A mass meeting was held at the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Workers' Cultural Palace here today to welcome the success of the 11th World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Congress held recently in Berlin (GDR). The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU) and the Hanoi Trade Union Organization, was attended by, among others, Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; pham the Duyet, acting president and

general secretary of the VFTU and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 11th WFTU Congress. Addressing the meeting, pham the Duyet brought out the splendid success of the 11th WFTU Congress and called on the entire Vietnamese unionists to play a greater role of all aspects of life of the nation and in the struggle for world peace, thus making greater achievements in honor of the coming 6th National Party Congress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Oct 86 OW] /12624

SOVIET GUESTS VISIT VIETNAM--Hanoi VNA 8 Oct--A delegation of the Lenin Institute of Military Administration of the Soviet Union led by Major General L.A. Bouplik, Prof. Doctor of History and faculty dean left here yesterday after a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the general Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. While here, the delegation exchanged views with leading officials of the Political and Military Institute and toured the Army Museum and several historical relics in Hanoi. It was warmly received by Lieutenant General Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy head of the host department. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 8 Oct 86 OW] /12624

FRG AIDS STORM VICTIMS--Hanoi VNA 8 Oct--The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and two humanitarian organizations in the FRG--the Caritas and the Diakerisches Werk -- have decided to grant emergency aid worth 1.2 million deutsche mark to storm-stricken provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh (Norther Vietnam). The first consignment of aid is being delivered to Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 8 Oct 86 OW] /12624

USSR AID TO STORM-STRICKEN AREAS--Hanoi VNA Oct 8--Emergency aid including 24 tons of clothes, blankets, medicines, schooling materials and canvas tents from the Union of Red Cross, the women's committee and peace fund of the Soviet Union has been handed over to the people of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces to help them overcome the consequences of storm Wayne which hit northern Vietnam early last September. A token delivery was held here this afternoon in the presence of Pham Van Doanh, head of the committee for the reception of foreign aid, Dr. Nguyen Van Tin, vice president of the Vietnam Committee of R- Cross, representatives of the People's Committees of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. Myakotnykh Yuriy Nikolayevich, Soviet minister counselor, and other officials of the Soviet Embassy here were present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 9 Oct 86 OW] /12624

UNDP AID IN AQUATIC FARMING--Hanoi VNA 8 Oct--A project on prawn and brackish animal rearing in Nghia Binh Province with the financial assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was signed here today. Signatories were Vo Van Trac, vice minister of marine products representing the Vietnamese Government; S. Dakhariev, representative of Fao; and Terence Pones, acting representative of UNDP in Vietnam. Under this project, a prawn rearing farm will be built on an industrial scale within two years. In addition, an experimental center for shrimp rearing will be set up to develop the new process of shrimp rearing suited to the local conditions and disseminate experiences to other state farms and cooperatives. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 9 Oct 86 OW] /12624

POLISH NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION--Hanoi NVA 10 Oct--A reception was given here yesterday evening by Polish military attache Col. Jozef Zdunczyk in honor of the 43rd Polish Army Day (Oct. 12). Present at the reception were senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of defence; Vu Xuan Ang, assistant to the Vietnamese foreign minister; and other high ranking Vietnamese officers. Col. Jozef Zdunczyk, senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and others raised toasts to the constant growth of the Polish People's Army over the past 43 years and to the further enhancement of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples and armies of Poland and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 10 Oct 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4200/32

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

REPORTAGE ON DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

Thanh Ha Congress

BK081505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization congress of Thanh Ha District, Vinh Phu Province, was recently held to discuss measures to develop production, exploit and develop the strengths of the district, and gradually improve the living conditions of the laboring people.

The congress decided to continually develop and perfect the agricultural-forestry-industrial structure, actively initiate economic accounting, and link the district level with the provincially and centrally controlled economy in order to effectively exploit the potentials in terms of land and labor, accelerate agricultural and forestry production, strive to achieve a total annual grain production volume of from 40,000 to 41,000 metric tons--bringing the per capita grain quota from 246 kg in 1986 to 300 kg in 1990--achieve a tea production volume of from 2,700 to 3,200 metric tons by 1989-90, plant 300-350 hectares of trees each year for the intensive cultivation for raw materials for the paper industry, and protect and nurture all the reclaimed natural forests.

Nam Dan District

BK081115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Nam Dan district, Nghe Tinh province, recently held its party organization congress. The congress worked out tasks, orientations, targets, and concrete measures to improve the socioeconomic position in the years ahead. The district is striving to improve its leadership role, eliminating the practice of relying on others and concentrating efforts on fully exploiting the district's economic potentials. It is also striving to achieve, in the next 2 years, a grain output of 45,000 metric tons and an export value of 1 million roubles. It is also planned to increase the cattle herd to 23,000, pigs to 36,000, ducks to 200,000, and forests to 6,000 hectares. The district is urgently improving various water conservancy projects, strengthening canals, and improving the irrigation system with various dikes and dams. It is also preparing to grow 1,500 hectares of winter crops during the period of optimal weather conditions.

Dong Ha District Holds Congress

BK081113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Dong Ha District in Binh Tri Thien Province recently held its party organization congress. The congress set forth the following orientations and tasks for the 1986-90 period: small industrial and handicraft production output should increase by 12-15 percent per annum, grain production output should reach 12,500 metric tons or 310 kg per capita by 1987, industrial crops should account for 16-25 percent of the total cultivated area by 1990, while the forest area should increase by 500-700 hectares annually. Export values must reach 900,000 Roubles by 1986 and 1.4-1.5 million Roubles by 1990.

Huong Hoa Congress Sets Objectives

BK091509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization congress of Huong Hoa district, Binh Tri Thien province, set the objectives for the struggle until 1990 to achieve 20,000 metric tons of grain, an annual per capita of 300-350 kg; to grow 3,000 hectares of coffee plants, 2,000 hectares of Tung trees, 500 hectares of peanut, and 500 hectares of tobacco; to bring the herd of cattle to 6,500 head, the herd of buffalo to 4,000 head, and the number of pigs to 20,000; to afforest 4,000 hectares; to exploit 2,000 cubic meters of timber; to invest in increasing the hydroelectric output to 200 kilowatts; to survey the construction of 350-kilowatt Song Lap hydroelectric project, bringing the total electricity output of the district to 600 kilowatts; and to achieve 1 million rubles' worth of exports.

Quang Trach District Congress

BK081314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The congress of Quang Trach District party organization, Binh Tri Thien Province, set the objectives for the 1986-90 struggle to bring the grain production volume from 42,000 to 46,000 metric tons, the number of pigs from 50,000 to 55,000 head, and the number of cattle and buffalo to 28,000 head; to plant 1,500-2,000 hectares of concentrated and scattered forests; to catch 3,000 metric tons of maritime products; to attain 81 million dong's worth of industrial, handicraft, and artisan industry gross output; and to achieve the value of 2.6 million rubles in export.

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CSO: 4209/44

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI PEOPLE'S COUNCIL REVIEWS WORK, SETS TASKS

BK091453 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Hanoi Municipal People's Council met on 7 and 8 October to review its work in the 3d quarter and to discuss urgent tasks and efforts to be made to fulfill the 1986 plan.

In the past 9 months, because of the many difficulties it had to face, Hanoi could fulfill only 38 percent of its annual production plan, and this has seriously affected the livelihood of the people in the capital.

To score achievements in honor of the 10th congress of delegates of the municipal party organization and the 6th national party congress, the People's Council of Hanoi decided that the urgent tasks to be carried out during the 4th quarter are to continue solving the problems of supplies and energy, to apply technical advances, and to make an effort to fulfill the annual plan on the basis of ensuring the quality of products and economic efficiency.

First of all, Hanoi will concentrate its efforts on the textile, leather shoes, tailoring, woolen military garment, artificial leather, and other industries. In agriculture, the municipality will guide the planting of 22,000 hectares of winter crops, or 23 percent of the cultivated area, and will continue to increase the hog population, raising the number of sows to 45,000. It will invest an additional 100 million dong for capital construction and strive to complete the building of 18,000 square meters of residential houses.

Hanoi will coordinate with the central government in an effort to ensure the timely supply of grain and goods to be sold on ration at stabilized prices to workers, civil servants, and the Armed Forces. The municipality will sell more milk to the sick, mothers, and infants.

The municipal People's Council motivated all sectors and echelons to step up further the capital's four emulation movements. At the session, the council also decided to name 16 new streets and revise the names of some other streets in the 4 urban wards.

/7358
CSO: 4209/44

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

READER PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS TO SAIGON GIAI PHONG

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Huu Tai]

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam Press Day on 21 June, I think that providing suggestions to the press is not only a responsibility, but indicates a fine bond between reader and newsman.

Since the time when SAIGON GIAI PHONG began printing reports of the Moscow Municipal Party Committee, after which came articles upholding the spirit and makeup of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and then the self-criticism and criticism drive and the forum on "providing suggestions to the Party Congress," the persuasiveness and wide circulation of the paper has not been confined to the city limits.

They are all beautiful pictures: the worker after the production shift, cooperative members and ordinary workers such as "cyclo" drivers during their rest period at noon, and farmers after work on the harvest absorbed in the paper. I think it is to the great credit of the newspaper when people discuss and exchange some useful article.

On the shortcomings' side, I would like to suggest how some things could improve from the point of view of the reader.

As for content, I feel that SAIGON GIAI PHONG should have more articles of the type that provide guidance and explain the policies and direction of the party and state. In its treatment of Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the Central Committee, in addition to verifying the appropriateness of these resolutions, articles are needed that provide the masses analyses of mistakes and shortcomings in implementation guidance and party and state measures to correct them, with the aim of promoting cooperation, strengthening trust, and mobilizing the capability of the masses to contribute to the cause of building socialism.

Articles are needed which show the masses the damage caused by bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, because it was this very system that was the deep cause of negative phenomena, delays, and inertia in the economy and in life, affecting each individual.

The newspaper must clarify viewpoints, especially in the first part of the transition period and such historic situations as the fierce struggle between the old and the new, between backwardness and progress, and between the negative and the positive. Avoid presenting only the good side, never mentioning shortcomings, which causes the masses to lose confidence, for the masses, more than anyone else, are the people in direct contact with the realities of life. If we report on units that meet planning goals, why not report on units that do not meet them? If we hold up as examples subwards that know how to care for the daily life of their people, why not criticize subwards that do not take care of the masses?

As for the method of presentation, cut down on what is unnecessary. An article reporting on a meeting, congress, or conference should not be too long. In the recent past, in my opinion, many articles have not been effective in writing style and the way material is presented; they have contained arid reasoning, suited only to cadres of the state and not actually suited to the special characteristics of the masses nor in touch with the usage of the people, without attraction and interest.

In the recent past, in my opinion, correspondents who have gone out to the basic level have maintained an administrative air, only frequenting congresses, conferences, and celebrations in the state zone and not truly getting in touch with the reading masses and with the animated circles of social life in order to draw a wealth of articles from them suited to the thoughts and aspirations of the masses.

The journalist must be completely objective, never writing articles which do not follow the aspirations of the masses in order to please people in higher echelons. At the same time, there are plenty of instances of parochialism and individualism, and deviation from the propaganda goal and sensationalism also still occur. SAIGON GIAI PHONG should follow up on things that have been brought up; do not leave the job half done. "throwing away the chopsticks after beating the drum."

My final point is to suggest that you should emphasize the distribution network. The municipal people's committee must provide materials like newsprint and ink to enable the newspaper to increase volume and get the paper out to soldiers in border areas and on islands, to people in remote villages and borderlands, to villages and hamlets in the suburbs, and even to readers in the provinces who request it.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

YOUNG READERS MAKE 'LEGITIMATE REQUESTS' OF SAIGON GIAI PHONG

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG NEWS AGENCY--On the afternoon of 22 June 1986, on the occasion of Vietnam Press Day, representatives of the young people of the city held an intimate conference with editors and journalists of TUOI TRE and SAIGON GIAI PHONG, exchanging opinions on work done and yet undone by the newspapers of the city over the recent past, and at the same time making legitimate requests which the city papers must respond to.

The young readers observed that the newspapers in the city used to "paint things red," exaggerating events and building up accomplishments to such an extent that even readers in the places praised disagreed with the accounts. Some pointed out that only recently had they come to enjoy reading the paper and to feel that the paper was truly their forum, for the paper dares to criticize openly the deviant behavior of some cadres and party members and many social ills. The papers have begun to talk about things of concern to the masses.

Nearly all the young readers demanded that the city papers print fewer articles of general information, coverage of celebrations, and articles of praise without award or punishment, and that they should expand on subjects and highlight urgent problems of economic and social life, analyze causes, determine responsibilities. Journalists must be more agile and diligent, reflecting the drive to fight shortcomings in youth union members and youths as well as the tendency of the young masses to work productively and defend the fatherland.

Many of the our young friends promised that they would be contacts and news channels supporting the press and would continue to monitor and provide suggestions so that the quality of newspapers in the city would constantly increase and match up to being the voice of the people and of the youth of the city.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

ORGANIZATION, OPERATION OF STATE MACHINERY DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUAT HOC in Vietnamese No 4 Oct-Dec 85 pp 40-49

[Article by Trinh Nguyen: "Some Questions About the Organization and Operation of the Management Machinery of Our State in the Present Revolutionary Stage"]

[Text] Our country had been partitioned for a long time and had gone through a protracted and difficult war of national salvation. Under the leadership of the party and President Ho, following the August Revolution, our people regained power and then built the people's democratic state; and after the liberation of the South and reunification of the fatherland, we have been moving toward building the socialist state in the first leg of the period of transition. As the result of these characteristics, the organization of the state management machinery in the present revolutionary stage is facing many difficulties and complexities: The present situation is much different from the period in which we were building the people's democratic national revolutionary administration; in the light of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time inheriting the experience in organizing the state management machinery in Vietnam's revolutionary realities, we have been both building and perfecting a system to organize the state management machinery in our country.

In the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, the Central Committee, and the recent (June 1985) Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, in this article we offer some ideas about the following:

- I. The state management machinery in the so-called "the party leads, the people are masters, and the state manages" mechanism.
- II. Improvement of the organization of the state management machinery in favor of implementing Resolution 8 of the CPV Central Committee.
- III. Some ideas about the organization and operation of the state management machinery.

I. State Machinery Within the Mechanism

The system of organizing the state management organs is presently determined by the objects of management in the economic, cultural, and social fields.

The process of forming the system to organize the state management machinery is that of carrying out the political task of the leading party. Therefore, the state management machinery must conform to the actual conditions in the country's historical reality; this necessarily leads to the fact that there may be different aspects in the models of the management organ system and of the state machinery of a country, and that the differences may be even more pronounced in various stages of the revolution, depending on the level of management and the material and technical base being different in each country.

In our country, the organization, building, and development of the state management machinery as a system must conform to the needs of the political task of the socialist revolution under the party leadership.

On the basis of our country's present revolutionary reality, the party mentions the mechanism of "the party leads, the people are masters, and the state manages." A question that still needs reviewing and drawing on experiences to promote appropriate application and good results is to decide what work actually to do to carry out this mechanism,. But between leadership and management there must be a correct concept in order to carry out the task of managing society in a more effective manner. Leadership and management are closely related to each other and interact. In this relationship, leadership plays the leading role, but in terms of organizing the state machinery the dividing line between leadership and management in their functioning sometimes is not absolutely clear, but rather shows a blending of the two in a unified form. Without a skillful combination, leadership can easily become engrossing and bureaucratic in the task of managing the state, "State management is where the leadership of the party and the ownership right of the working people are concentrated to the greatest extent" (Le Duan). "The state managing means recognizing as the law the leadership of the party and the ownership right of the working people" (Pham Van Dong).

In order to carry out the above-mentioned function, in the present revolutionary stage, the socialist state must organize a system of management to handle all fields of activities on an all-society scale in order to build the new economy, the new culture, and the new socialist man. This task requires that we master the sciences of management and organization; find correct answers to theoretical and practical questions in connection with building a system of organizing the management machinery, determining rules for activities and management formulas, and placing cadres; and set forth a series of policies on cadres in conformity with the real and present situation of our society. The realities of the revolution have proved that the economic management role of the socialist state does not cease to increase and "is no longer a parasitic machinery standing above the production process but rather becoming an organization directly carrying out the economy-managing function." (Footnote 1) (Lenin: "Selected Works," in Vietnamese, Part 1, Book 2, p 407, Su Trât Publishing House)

The socialist state is not only an administrative management machinery but also an economic management machinery, as well as a machinery that runs the socialist production. So, in the period of transition to socialism, the socialist state itself obviously carries out the central task--to manage the

economy--and becomes an economic management organization doing planning for the national economy and running the socialist production. Therefore, we should not think of the state management organs as the organizations that stand above or outside of the system that organizes the economic management machinery. This is a starting point for determining the structure, scope, task, authority, and mode of operation of the economic management organs of the socialist state.

On the basis of the situation of the country and its own task, our state directs the economic activities in accordance with unified plan and law. Its management machinery thus handles both administrative and economic management and management of production and business, which are the two closely related facets of the economic management, but in terms of organizing the execution of activities, the state directs the coordinated activities of two organs--the one in charge of economic-administrative management and the one managing production and business--by combining management based on sectors and management based on localities and territorial regions.

To state clearly the nature of our state machinery handling both economic and administrative management and management of production and business is significantly important for the organization and operation of the state management machinery. To form and develop the system and structure of this machinery must obey the acting of the socialist law on economic development, particularly in the first leg of the period of transition to socialism, as the state machinery can manage effectively only when the mass movement operates with good results and the entire system of the economic management machinery runs with good productivity and high quality. We must perceive the matter as such in order to think it over when we perfect the system of organizing the state management machinery, when we make our management cadres ready, and when we improve the policies and procedures in all fields of activities of society for the purpose of ensuring development of the national economy and improvement of the standard of living.

The organization and operation of our state machinery actually involves two fields: the field of public election and the field of state management.

From the legal standpoint, the two are clearly separate, but in reality, as they work in society, the two fields merge harmoniously and lead to the effectiveness of socioeconomic management. As it carries out its task, the proletarian dictatorial state applies the principles of management based on administrative echelons, management based on sectors, management of localities and territorial regions, and so on, which revolve around the basic principle of managerial organization, namely, democratic centralism. Here we see very clearly the unified character of a system of organization of the management machinery; if this character does not exist, the entire management system will become less effective and the situation will become local, spontaneous, and anarchic. The law will not be fully observed, and when this happens, the cadres in charge will become powerless no matter how capable they may be.

To determine the function and task of organization, as well as to distribute management work and to decentralize management, should be the aimed for goal of combining organization and operation within the system and ensuring

implementation of the principles of management. In the state management task, an unclear distribution of work and an incorrect decentralization will lead to bureaucratic centralism and local and scattered work, with the validity of the state law being diminished.

In short, the organization and operation of the socialist state is based on the "democratic centralism" principle: In the organization and management of the national economy, our party observes the principle of "combining management based on sectors with management based on localities and territorial regions." In terms of organization and operation of the state management machinery, it means to combine correctly strengthening the unified and centralized management by the Council of Ministers with strengthening the responsibilities and powers of local sectors, encouraging their creative initiative, and respecting and protecting the self-rule and responsibilities of basic units. This means to make sure that enforcing the state law must be based on strongly developing the collective ownership right of the people and closely combining the management task of the state with the widespread revolutionary movement of the masses. Only then can we carry out the mottoes, "The central administration and localities work together" and "The state and people work together," and create favorable conditions for using this combined strength to build the socialist economy in our country.

II. Improving Organization of State Machinery

The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, which is a firm decision to abolish the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, and to switch totally to economic accounting and socialist business on the basis of using the state plan as the focal point, is of historic significance in terms of revolutionary theories and realities. It is aimed at promoting the development of our society in accordance with the objective law of the period of transition to socialism. This resolution is the height of our implementing the line and guidelines of the Fifth Party Congress and opens up a new period in party leadership and socioeconomic management. In the light of Resolution 8, and at the same time on the basis of our view and concept of the state management machinery in the present revolutionary stage, we must carefully consider and analyze it in order to have a common understanding of the system of organization of the state management machinery.

The organization of the state management machinery consists of the organizational system of management sectors and the organizational structure of management levels.

About the present state management levels, the constitutional division of the state management system into four levels is in conformity with the independent nature of these levels and limits their powers in a clear and separate manner. The function and task of each level are contained in Article 115 of the Constitution. However, regarding the district level alone, many matters having to do with the state management need to be discussed because if it is the state management level, it cannot do things in place of the organizations that are under its management, i.e., it cannot be both the subject and object of management. Therefore, the current idea in our country to the effect that

districts are to fulfill the function of both administrative and economic management, in my opinion, still does not mean that it is time to perceive districts as both the state administrative management organ and the production-business management organ (or joint production-business unit). On the other hand, we must see the importance of the village and subward levels within districts and wards. They are the basic levels in the state management system and determine the validity of the law in our social life. What needs to be emphasized here is the question of managing the state by means of the socialist law. Since villages and subwards in different areas have different characteristics, we should rely on the best results to determine the realistic tasks in socioeconomic management for these levels.

In the course of our moving from small-scale production to socialism, the management function and task at each level undergo specific changes. Since April 1975, although the country has been reunified, the social conditions in the two parts of the country have been developing in a different manner; with the constitution and the laws dealing with organization of management, the organization of the state management machinery has been in a unified form. However, with part of our country's political, economic, social, and geographic characteristics being inherited from history, and another part having current difficulties, including a weakness in the organization of management, many matters in connection with the state management work must be discussed in order to arrive at an appropriate form of organization and content of management and to ensure effective implementation of the party resolutions, as well as the Council of Ministers decrees, on organization of the state management machinery.

To organize is one of the important measures and tools to carry out the line and policies that have been set. Each and every stage of social development does create the need for building a system of appropriate state organs. On the other hand, the organizational system is affected and determined by the factors that exist in every stage of development of society, the factors having to do with the degree of development of the production force, the division of labor in society, the capabilities of people actually running the organizations, and so on.

The present management mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, a current obstacle to social development, must be definitely abolished, but this is a matter that cannot be overcome and broken off overnight. To be objective we must admit that the old mechanism did play a positive role in an entire period of history, a long period in which our country was waging a war of national salvation, our country's economy was still backward and did not have the proper conditions for development, and our combat needs and the standard of living had to rely for an important part on assistance from the fraternal countries. In this period, of course, we were still taking care of building and perfecting the state management machinery. The way we organized the state machinery during the period of war generally was suitable for the old management mechanism and led to effective contributions to our victory in the stage of the people's democratic national revolution. Because of the fact that the system of organization of the state machinery was the offspring of bureaucratic centralism, it bore the marks of

this mechanism, i.e., this system has been organized and has operated on the basis of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

What we need to point out is that, after the revolution entered a new stage and the country became reunified and started to move toward socialism, we have failed to firmly abolish the old management mechanism, nor have we raised the question of building an appropriate state organizational system on the basis of such abolition.

The mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies has acted on the entire organizational system and has left behind many consequences that still remain, such as a cumbersome machinery of many ends and intermediary levels, large staffs, ineffective administration, and little respect for state law. In the present social situation, there is lack of order and security, for which many postwar reasons can be cited, but the fact that the state machinery takes a long time to be improved and is yet to be reorganized and that cadres are still improperly used is the more important one. In order to carry out in a fruitful manner Resolution 8 of the Central Committee, in addition to economic measures, we must firmly improve the system of organization of state management and make sure that the law of the land is observed everywhere, which means that we must realistically build the working people's collective ownership right.

III. Organization, Operation of State Machinery

1. About organization of the management machinery in economic and technical sectors.

The question of organizing management in the economic and technical sectors is closely linked with the daily development of the national economy and has decisive effects on labor productivity and the final goal of socialism. As science and technology is developed everyday, it requires the creation of economic and technical sectors that become more and more varied and complicated everyday in terms of both the machinery and formula of management. Therefore, the task of organizing an econo-technical management bloc must be developed in conformity with the objective realities in society; whether this bloc is properly organized affects the speed of development of production in particular, and of the national economy in general.

The creation of economic and technical sectors is society's law of development. Therefore, the state has the task of creating favorable conditions for creating economic and technical sectors and developing them through steady and effective management.

At the present time, in regard to organizing management organs in the economic and technical sectors, the state has the tendency to follow the formula of having a state organ (a ministry) managing many such sectors in order to:

- Reduce the number of intermediary management machineries, large staffs, and duplication within the machinery system and create favorable conditions for organizing various forms of specialized joint production and business, and all-inclusive operation.

- Concentrate manpower and conditions on promoting development in favor of the organizations being directly in charge of production and business (the main point is to determine organizational structure and management procedures and policies and to use management cadres rationally).

In our country the creation of economic and technical sectors has brought about good results for the national economy and rich experiences to the field of management. However, generally speaking, the current tendency that exists in many ministries is to divide the sector management organs into very small ones and to have too many of them, with the creation of economic and technical sectors sometimes being too early and the organization of joint production organizations failing to follow the law of development of the national economy, and instead reducing the number of ends to make management more convenient--as a straight-from-top-to-bottom operation--in the "administrative and state subsidies-based" style. All of these have caused unnecessary troubles in the system of production and business machineries about management formula, organizational structure, and cadres. What makes us think seriously is the fact that out of a total of 71 central organs of all kinds we have 48 administrative ones (in the Soviet Union, 38 of 88 organs are administrative). This proves that our economic and technical sectors are far from strong.

To consolidate the system of production and business machineries is the process of studying and learning from experience through management realities and at the same time improving in a synchronized manner the state machinery, in coordination between the bloc of general management organs and the bloc of sector management organs and in connection with basic-level economic units, so as to get higher and higher productivity, to lower further production costs, and to make product quality better and better everyday.

2. About organization of the state management machinery in localities.

The state administrative management organs in localities are the people's committees of provinces and municipalities. These state management organs have an executive function to fulfill. Therefore, the task of the state management echelons in localities is to execute the resolutions provided by the power-holding organs (the people's councils) and at the same time to study and apply in a creative manner the administrative management regulations issued by the central organs to their localities in all fields, particularly in the economic field.

The basic-level economic organizations of localities are enterprises, unions of enterprises, or corporations, with the people's committees being the superior echelons of these economic organizations. The management of production and business in localities should be carried out at two levels. The specialized organs that help the people's committees to manage the state are services. The latter are specialized organizations being subordinate to the people's committees and subjected to a two-way leadership: Services receive leadership from the specialized ministries (through the people's committees) about their own economic and technical sector and in connection with specialized and technical matters, and direct guidance from the people's committees in connection with studying, serving as staff advisers, and helping

the committees to carry out the state management task in their own specialized economic and technical field.

Therefore, services at the provincial level (offices at the district level) actually are staff organs subordinate to the people's committees, and under specific conditions are assigned by these committees to help them to provide localities with guidance for carrying out administrative and economic management there. They are closely linked with these committees' activities not as an intermediary management level, nor a production-business organ. Because the people's committees at all levels are the state management organs that operate in localities, do not set guidelines and policies for the latter to follow, and instead carry out their task in accordance with state regulations issued at the central level, which also cover economic and technical sectors, the organizational structure of the localities' management machineries is not necessarily identical to that of the central machinery, which does have many facets.

3. About position of basic units.

About basic-level units as the object of state management, while the organizational form has been made clear, the content of management needs further discussion. A principal reason for this is that we do not have yet a unified concept about them while we are too slowly changing the mechanism of planning and management, that is, we have not firmly abolished the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies in order to correctly carry out the system of democratic centralism, economic accounting, and socialist business. Basic units are state organizations directly in charge of making material and spiritual products and are the object of two-way state management executed by central sectors and local people's committees. Sectors and localities are both responsible to the party and state for managing the state, i.e., managing in conformity with the law the activities of basic units, no matter whether these units by management needs are subordinate to a central sector or a local people's committee. Here this simply means that we should not understand that basic units belong to this ministry or that sector but rather the state, with the echelons or sectors in charge, depending on their assigned responsibilities, having to manage such objects properly, to ensure proper observation of the state law and regulations in all basic units, and to be responsible to the party and state for the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to these units to the extent of their share of the job--the ministries and local people's committees managing these units either separately or jointly. To organize a new basic unit or to assign the management of a basic unit to anyone must originate from the needs of the organizations that carry on economic activities, the organizations that are financially independent and have self-rule in management matters, in conformity with the state law.

4. About activities of the people's councils.

The question of the working people achieving their collective ownership right through the state in the present revolutionary stage in our country has an extremely important significance. This is a very broad subject, and here we deal with it only within the framework of the state management machinery. Our

people first of all exercise their ownership right through the people's councils and people's committees at all levels--this is the most positive and direct way to reflect the working people's collective ownership in each locality and each basic unit.

Article 114 of the SRV Constitution clearly defines the role of the people's councils: "The People's Councils are the organs of state power in localities, are elected by the local people, and are responsible to the local people and the superior state administration.

"The People's Councils decide about and take the measures aimed at building their localities in all fields, ensuring economic and cultural development, improving the standard of living of local people, and fulfilling the tasks assigned to them by the superior echelons.

"In their activities, the People's Councils rely on the close cooperation of mass organizations and the wide participation of citizens."

Our party has been paying great attention to the work of the people's councils and their executive organs, the people's committees (formerly administrative committees). Many localities and working people exercising their collective ownership right through the people's councils have made deserving contributions to fulfilling their political tasks in different revolutionary periods; however, the progress in the activities of the people's councils and committees at all levels has not been great enough and their effectiveness has been limited, a fact that has been reflected in the existence of negative aspects in society and a rather serious lack of democracy in the local population. In many localities, to be frank, the people's councils are just a formality; unfortunately, this situation does exist even at the provincial level.

There are many reasons behind the fact that the activities of the people's councils remain formal and ineffective, but it is necessary first to overcome the following:

a. The election of members of the people's councils does not truly rely yet on the opinion and wishes of the collective of working people at the basic level and of the mass organizations and political parties in the Vietnam Fatherland Front committee at the same level; this affects the relationships between these council members and the masses and leads to a lack of the necessary close connection between them in the councils' next term.

b. The necessary conditions have not been positively set to ensure fulfillment of the people's councils' function, task, and authority and to suit their position as the state's organs of state power in localities; as a result, the relationships between the people's councils and the people's committees at the same level still have to be correctly determined while the activities of the latter remain all-absorbing and their responsibility to the former is not emphasized enough.

c. The people's councils exercise their authority beyond the regular activities of their members, mainly through their meetings, but importance

ordinarily is not attached to these meetings, nor careful preparations are made for their content and organization; as a result, resolutions adopted at these meetings bring about little effectiveness.

d. The organization and activities of the specialized committees that assist the people's councils, as well as the work status of the people's council members, have not yet been determined in a positive and total manner; as a result, they do not as yet create favorable conditions for making the people's councils work effectively.

e. What must be said is that a number of leading cadres who have not yet been fully trained in state management work and the socialist legal system and, on the other hand, are anxious to resolve the negative aspects in society today tend to act in an all-absorbing manner, to rely too much on orders and coercion, to seldom listen to the masses, to underestimate the regular activities of the people's councils, and often to follow their own subjective ideas. In the various activities in localities, because the people's collective ownership right has not been developed, they fail to create a combined strength; as a result, the negative aspects in society, which have not yet been overcome, become even more serious.

In order to ensure that the working people exercise their ownership right through the state, all cadres and party members at all levels must thoroughly understand the leadership concept mentioned in the Fifth Party Congress resolution:

"As masters through the state, our people first of all exercise their ownership right through the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels.

"As masters through the state, our people exercise their ownership right through the Council of Ministers and the people's committees at all levels, the system of organs that manage all political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, security, and other activities."

In the spirit of the above-mentioned resolution, the effectiveness of the activities of the people's councils and committees at all levels reflects the results of the leadership of the party organizations and the collective ownership right of the working people in their localities. In other words, if the activities of the people's councils are ineffective, the leadership of the party organizations and the activities of the people's committees at the same level cannot be effective; if some aspects of their leadership and activities are effective, this effectiveness is only temporary.

5. About cadres in the state management machinery.

When attempts are made to perfect the state management machinery system, they must originate from the practical need for development of society; the existing cultural, scientific, and technical background of the cadres in the machinery must be fully considered in order to place them in an appropriate and uniform manner. Another matter that very much deserves our interest is the relationships between the management machinery and the cadres themselves.

The state management organs at the central and local levels must reorganize the network of organs in charge of organizing management machineries and cadres in order to respond correctly to scientific organizational needs; cadres as a force that immediately follows the system of such machineries constitute a decisive factor for their effective operation.

As cadres' placement and rolls in these machineries must be extremely simple, we must resolve the question of standards and qualities regarding various kinds of cadres on the basis of the requirements of the functions and tasks of various organizations.

- To set the task and function of an organization, and needs of various kinds of cadres in each field (standardized ones). To determine the standardized function and title of each organ in order to decide about the rolls, to have a basis for assigning wage funds to organs (maybe in a direct manner), and to give authority to heads of management organs to use cadres within the framework of the policies and wage funds that have been adopted.

It is necessary to set forth a number of policies and systems about work and privileges aimed at further developing the capabilities of cadres (such as the systems for experts and technicians). About placement of cadres, we must pay attention to "the right job for the right person" among the three kinds of cadres--leading, management, and science-technology cadres--and avoid using them indiscriminately, except in special cases, for if we place them in a reluctant manner, no matter how good they are, they cannot develop their specialized strengths and the effects of leadership in their position. The selection of directors must be based on a basic need--they must know well the party line and policies, and have knowledge of production and business, the capabilities to lead and organize complying with economic laws, experience, and a capacity to organize management aimed at creating a lot of material wealth for society. Therefore, to place and train management cadres has a very important significance under our present conditions.

- There is a view to the effect that in the current realities, as our cadres' background and capabilities are limited and work is abundant, it is only natural for state organs to "take quantity to make up for quality." This is a disastrous misunderstanding. This factor may be acceptable where direct production and business exist and the labor need is simple, but realities prove that at all state management levels, even at the basic level where the job virtually involves only carrying out resolutions handed down from superior echelons, wherever staffs are large and functions and tasks are not clearly defined, or even if they are clearly defined, background and capabilities are far from suitable, troublesome and complicated situations will arise, with work piling up for just a small number of people to do and the rest of them, left out and being unable to find jobs, tending to cause lots of internal troubles. The organs concerned are to spend a lot of time to resolve unnecessary matters that can be avoided; at the beginning, out of work habit and conceptual capacity they fail to resolve the negative factors that interfere with the work and later become personal thinking leading to bad results; later, as they let these phenomena become prolonged and do not firmly establish where the right and the wrong are, nor identify the principal

responsible people, the specialized work of these organs and basic units will be adversely affected and harmed. If leaders do not closely follow the work and fail to take the cadres' "work productivity and effectiveness" standards, along with the masses' confidence in cadres' work, as the starting point, the machinery organization, no matter how logical it may be, will not be able to ensure fulfillment of their task. On the other hand, in this organization, where not only "specialization" but also "cooperation" are involved, if the relationships among organizations, as well as among cadres whose tasks are related to one another, are not good, the work will become stagnant and there will be large staffs and waste of labor. Therefore, to publicize the lists of positions and titles, and the standards applicable to state cadres and civil servants, is the basis for simplifying in a basic manner the administrative rolls. However, in their actual work, those chiefs who know their men and the work and listen to the masses' opinion can still select cadres and place them in a relatively rational manner in order to ensure more effective fulfillment of the task of their organ or sector. In organizational work, there are many reasons having to do with planning, training, and management why this selection and placement process still fails to respond to the requirements of this task, but it can still be done better if the chiefs have correct views and uphold the standard applicable to cadres so as to evaluate the cadres under their supervision correctly, namely, "The two aspects, qualities and capabilities, on the part of cadres blend together and finally must be reflected in the actual results of the work." (Footnote 2) (Resolution 32-TW of 20 November 1980)

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CSO: 4209/860

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

NEW DISTRICT IN DAC LAC--The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the establishment of Ea Kar District, Dac Lac Province. Ea Kar District was formed with the merger of Ea Kar village of Krong Pac District with Ea Pan and Cu Jiang villages and the town of Ea Knop of M'drak District. Ea Kar District comprises three villages and one town with 99,000 hectares of land and 29,718 people. Ea Kar District borders M'drak District on the east, Krong Pac District on the west, Lrong Bong District on the south, and A Dun Pa District of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province on the north. Krong Pac District is now composed of nine villages with 50,900 hectares of land and 73,770 people. Krong Pac District borders Ea Kar District on the East, duon Ma City on the west, Krong Bong and Krong Ana districts on the south, and Krong Buk District on the north. M'drak district is left with three villages, 143,710 hectares of land, and 19,920 people. The district borders Ninh Hoa District of Phu Khanh Province on the east and south, Ea Kar District on the west, and A Dun Pa District of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province on the north. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 86 p 1 BK] /7358

CSO: 4209/44

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VIETNAM

MEASURES PROPOSED FOR PRODUCING MORE HANDICRAFTS IN THU DUC

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Le Lap Thanh, of Thu Duc District: "Some Measures for Increasing Industrial, Small Industry, Handicrafts Production in Thu Duc"]

[Text] In the first 5 months of this year, the industry, light industry, and handicrafts sector of Thu Duc District has met rather low planning targets. According to the fixed value for 1982, the sector has only achieved 34.6 percent of planning goals. Of this, state industry only met 27 percent of the plan. The only enterprises that met goals well were the Thu Duc Machine Plant and the Dong Nai Ice Plant. The reasons for stagnation in the entire sector are such considerations as a serious shortage of cash, frequent power outages, shortages in supplies and raw materials, and rapid increases in the cost of supplies and raw materials.

The level of production declined to an alarming degree, and many state-operated enterprises were not in regular production in May. The average wage of workers declined more than 200 dong, with some enterprises having to temporarily change over from end-product contracting to time contracting for payments to workers. The standard of living for cadres, workers, and government employees in the sector has greatly declined. Faced with this situation, the Thu Duc People's Committee proposed some measures to boost production:

--The bank must balance cash and provide priority for cash to production support. Enterprises must seek sources of supplies and raw materials for production more actively, utilizing a maximum of 30 percent of output allowed by the authorizing agency to build supplies and raw materials to support production. Investments are to be concentrated on capital construction for key enterprises in order to realize investment results rapidly, and shorten the time for processing and capital construction to the maximum extent.

--Regarding improvements in the standard of living for cadres, workers, and government employees, enterprises must reconsider average wages of workers and all forms of payment of salaries and lunch money. Lunch money for workers is to be accounted for in product costs.

In the above calculations, the committee does not permit the enterprise to adjust the plan downwards. This resolution requires that enterprises strive harder and more diligently if there is to be any hope for meeting the plan at the end of the year.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

LIVING STANDARDS OF MEDICAL WORKERS--The medical sector is a non-production sector, so personnel of this sector receive only monthly wages. There is a great discrepancy between current wages and market prices. Very thrifty expenditures in daily life have had some affect on the health of cadres, workers, and government employees. If you spend a day computing the daily wages of a medical employee (with no other income) used for necessary expenditures for one person each month, you will find that very little is spent. It is very easy for negative phenomena and professional disillusionment to take place in a hard life. In the difficult circumstances of the present, we constantly struggle with ourselves not to compromise on the moral quality of medical cadres and service to the patient. That is something we constantly ponder inwardly. Through the present session of the Party Congress, we hope that the living standard of cadres, workers, and government employees of the medical sector will improve, for only when the living standard is stabilized can there be tranquility in the discharge of duties, and in effort to raise proficiency, and intense research in the field of medicine with the aim of increasing the quality of health diagnosis, treatment, and protection of patients with the greatest efficiency. [Text] [Letter to the editor from Huynh Thi Tam, of Thong Nhat Hospital] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 86 p 1] 9830

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